The New-York Times.

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GOV. DIX AT SYRACUSE.

REVIEW OF THE SIXTH DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

CROWDS OF CITIZENS OUT IN A DRENCHING RAIN TO SEE THE GOVERNOR AND THE REVIEW—THE GOVERNOR THE GUEST OF GENERAL WOOD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—A more unpleasant day than this has been could scarcely have been had for a review of troops. From Tuesday morning until this moment the rain has come down in torrents. Even at Rochester, which the Governor and staff left on the early train, the weather was wet, raw and chilly. During the trip down, one stop was made—at Clyde, a small place with few inhabitants visible at any time, but quite numerous at the depot to catch a glimpse of the Chief Magistrate, who was known to be on the train. When it reached Syracuse, and the party had alighted, Major Gen. D. P. Wood, commanding the Sixth Division of the National Guard, met and welcomed the Governor, who drove immediately to the Vanderbilt House, where he was visited by many prominent gentlemen of the city. He was likewise met by Major Gen. James W. Husted, of Westchester County; Major Gen. J. B. Woodworth, of Brooklyn; Col. George Perkins, of Poughkeepsie, and other field officers, principally attached to the Sixth Division. The greater part of the command has been under canvas at Camp Dix for the last three days, and it was the Governor's desire to have gone thither and reviewed the troops in the field, away from the city, but the rain upset all the nicely-arranged programme, and broke up the encampment this forenoon, pursuant to the Commanding General's orders, which called for the review to take place on Salina street, at 3 P. M. Even this part of the arrangement had to be altered to suit the exigencies of the case, and the troops marched past long before that hour. Prior to this event Gov. Dix spent an hour in retirement, the first he has been able to enjoy during his waking moments since the tour of inspection began. After lunch, however, carriages were in waiting, and they bore the Generals and their aids to the large platform erected on South Salina street, near the First Presbyterian Church. This was decided to be the best point for a reviewing stand, as from it the wide thoroughfare on the left through which the column was to advance sloped upward toward the eminence on which the brigade formed, and on the right of the stand the column wheeled out of sight and disappeared.

When the Governor and staff arrived at this place the streets were filled by enthusiastic crowds of men, women, and children who braved the drenching rain and would not budge from the streets for the police or anybody else. There was a perfect forest of umbrellas hiding the sidewalks as far as the eye could reach on either hand, and out of every window heads were thrust. It is not an exaggeration to say that there were many thousand persons in the streets of Syracuse willing to take a good wetting rather than miss seeing the Governor and the Sixth Division. The pageant had to be halted because of the pitiless rain, which seemed to steadily increase. The police made another demonstration on the spectators' front, and the drums of the column on the summit of Salina street announced that the division was in motion. Presently the Sixth appeared, headed by the following Generals and staff, who saluted the Governor as they passed the stand: Major Gen. D. P. Wood, commanding; Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. Richardson, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. J. D. Hawley, Inspector; Col. J. C. Carmichael, Engineer; Col. W. R. Chamberlain, Judge Advocate; Col. H. D. Didama, Surgeon; Col. John Demong, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. Moses Summers, Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. G. N. Crouse, Commissary; Lieut. Col. James Manning, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut. Col. H. C. Allewell, Ordnance Officer; Major Frank Wood, Aid de Camp; Major Thomas McCarthy, Aid de Camp, and Capt. G. M. Lowry, Aid de Camp. Next came the Twenty-first Brigade of Utica, headed by Brig. Gen. Sylvester Deering, commanding; Lieut. Col. B. R. Robson, Assistant Adjutant General; Major G. F. Hollingsworth, Inspector; Major L. F. Sherrill, Engineer; Major P. F. Bulger, Judge Advocate; Major Edwin Hutchinson, Surgeon; Capt. A. S. Oatley, Ordnance Officer; Capt. R. B. Miller, Jr., Quartermaster; Capt. G. M. Weam, Commissary; Capt. J. H. Thompson, Inspector Rifle Practice; Capt. J. M. Oatley, Aid de Camp; First Lieut. W. L. Baldwin, Aid de Camp; and after these the Twenty-sixth Battalion of Utica. Then there was the Twenty-eighth Brigade from Binghamton, led by Brig. Gen. J. C. Robies, Commanding; Col. C. F. Blood, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. R. S. Van Voorhees, Inspector; Major W. H. Scovell, Judge Advocate; Major C. H. Webster, Engineer; Major C. B. Richards, Surgeon; Capt. G. S. Sawyer, Ordnance Officer; Capt. C. H. Amsby, Commissary. The Brigade comprised the Forty-fourth and Fifth Battalions of Ithaca and two sections of Artillery. Then came the Twenty-third Brigade, from Auburn, under Gen. McDougall. Next the Twenty-fourth Brigade, of Oswego, Brig. Gen. Timothy Sullivan commanding; Lieut. Col. A. E. Cooke, Assistant Adjutant General; Major R. C. Day, Inspector; Major H. N. White, Engineer; Major G. N. Burt, Judge Advocate; Major Carrington McFarlane, Surgeon; Capt. R. E. G. Baxter, Aid de Camp; Capt. J. T. Mott, Quartermaster; Capt. G. W. Goble, Ordnance Officer; Capt. E. A. Vanhorne, Inspector Rifle Practice; Lieut. J. F. Herrick, Aid de Camp. Following came Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, Col. A. B. Randall commanding; the Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, Lieut. Col. Goodrich; the Centreville Cavalry, Capt. W. F. Weller; the Oswego Cavalry, Capt. W. S. Turner, and Battery A, Artillery, Capt. Paul Birchmeyer. There were over 2,100 men in the column, and their soldierly demeanor, despite their dripping condition, was warmly approved. The command of Gen. Timothy Sullivan came in for the major part of these encomiums. This review was certainly a novel spectacle, not only on account of its numerical strength, but also because of the condition of the men, who looked a great deal more like veterans than militia men. After the troops had gone by, Major Gen. Wood introduced his staff to the Governor, and the review of the Sixth Division terminated.

The Generals returned to head-quarters at the Vanderbilt House, and Gov. Dix was visited by many business and professional men. In the evening, about 5 o'clock, accompanied by Gens. Husted, Woodworth, Stonehouse, Kilburn, Knox, Controller Hopkins, Gano, Dunn, and members of his staff in full uniform, Gov. Dix went to Gen. Wood's residence at Wood Lawn and dined. Simultaneously a grand dinner, to which his Excellency had been invited, was given at head-quarters by the famous Burgess Corps, of Albany, which Gov. Dix was unable, for the reasons above stated—his prior engagement with Gen. Wood—to accept. The corps came from Albany this morning, and was received by the Mayor and military here. The officers accompanying it, and who saw Gov. Dix to-day, are Capt. F. W. Vosburgh, commanding; First Lieut. Walter Dickson, Second Lieut. C. E. Jenkins, Third Lieut. E. C. Fitzsimmons, Adjutant W. Thomas, Judge Advocate H. H. Parsons, Quartermaster J. C. Cuyler, Paymaster A. Lathrop, Assistant Paymaster A. H. Ackerman, Inspector Hale Kingsley, and Engineer H. C. Haskell.

The reception at Woodlawn was a very select one, and at the parlors of the mansion were the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. D. P. Wood and the Misses Wood, Mrs. Cromwell and Miss M. Cromwell, Mrs. W. Wallace and Mrs. James Prentis, of Cooperstown; Mrs. Charles Andrews, Mrs. W. D. Dunning, Mrs. H. B. Wilbur, Miss Lizzie Smith, Cols. Chamberlain and Carmichael, Major McCarthy, Dr. H. B. Wilbur, Judge Wallace, Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, A. C. Powell, Col. W. W. Teale, Judge Holmes, Hon. D. McCarthy, Hon. James Terwilliger, Charles E. Smith, Hon. N. Graves, Mayor of Syracuse; Andrew Green, Frank Hiscock, William Kirkpatrick, and Stanley Smith. There were also the members of the different staffs in full uniform, and many other ladies and gentlemen. The reception continued until 10 o'clock, partaking more of the character of a *conversazione* than a public reception. The Governor and the Controller remain the guests of Gen. Wood until to-morrow, when they leave for Auburn on an early train. Gen. Knapp will receive his Excellency at this place, and the State prison will be inspected by the Governor.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—NO NOMINATIONS MADE—THE NOMINEES OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS TO BE SUPPORTED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 8.—The Conservative State Convention met in this city to-day, every county in the State except three being represented. No speeches were made, and the convention adopted unanimously the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Republican Party, being in the majority in this State, is responsible for its government, and the Conservative citizens of the State having declared that if the Republicans would nominate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor men of their own party, of honesty and character, intellect and confidence, the Conservatives would refrain from opposition to them; and

Whereas, The regular Nominating Convention of the Republican Party have nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor men whose antecedents show them to be unworthy of confidence, whose success will insure the continuance of the corruption, dishonesty, and party tyranny which have prostrated the State; and

Whereas, The independent wing of the Republican Party has declared its intention to reform the Government of the State, and in pursuance of this intention has nominated men whose antecedents entitle them to confidence in their honesty and integrity, for which nominations they have asked the support of the Conservative voters of the State, and

Whereas, We recognize that in the present condition of the State the necessity of checking corruption and procuring honest officials is paramount to all questions of party politics or affiliations, and believing the opportunity afforded us of securing such reform will be in the success of the nominees of the Independent Republican Party;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, called to consider the necessity of making nominations for State officers in the approaching election, that no nomination for Governor or Lieutenant Governor in the approaching election be made by the Conservative citizens of the State.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the Conservative citizens will best promote the interests and welfare of the State by giving their support to the candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor nominated by the Independent Republican Party.

Resolved, That we adopt as the platform of the Conservative Party of South Carolina, honesty and economy in the administration of the State Government.

Brief addresses were then made by Gen. Kershaw and others, supporting these views, and declaring their belief that an era of good feeling and good government is about to commence in South Carolina.

The delegates present assert that the Independent Republicans are gaining ground everywhere, and the general belief is that, with the full and active co-operation of the Conservatives, they will elect their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and elect Gen. Kershaw to Congress.

NOMINATIONS.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—CURIOUS SCENES—WHITEHOUSE'S NOMINATION AND DECLINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Democrats of the Thirteenth Congressional District met here to-day. There was no roll call of the delegates. As soon as the convention organized, Mr. Williams, of Hudson, read a series of resolutions indorsing J. O. Whitehouse's action in Congress and nominating him again by acclamation. The resolutions were adopted. Mr. Whitehouse then read a speech declining the nomination, which astounded the convention and created the greatest confusion. A committee that pressed him up stairs into a room, and held him there a half hour, came back to the convention and reported him immovable. Amid confusion and expressions of regret a motion to adjourn without nominating any one was lost. A delegate then named James Mackin for Congress, which created still greater confusion, and the convention took a recess for half an hour. In the mean time there was a rush of politicians to the office of Whitehouse. They came back to the convention and advised that no other nomination be made, and the convention adjourned *sine die*, all intending to run Whitehouse in any event.

Soon after Mr. Whitehouse instructed a reporter to say he had been unanimously renominated by the convention, but positively declined. While the interview between Mr. Whitehouse and the reporter was in progress Judge Wheaton addressed a few delegates at the hotel, stating he was authorized by Mr. Whitehouse to retract his declination and to accept the nomination. And thus the matter stands.

Senators Ray and Williams, of Hudson, had a bitter quarrel at the hotel this evening, which came near resulting in a serious affray. It created a great deal of excitement. Both were delegates to the convention.

CONVICTION OF CHARLES H. PHELPS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The prosecution in the Phelps case this morning called two of the clerks in the Treasurer's Office to prove that the entry of the stolen draft on the books of the office was in the handwriting of the prisoner. The prosecution then rested. The defense read from the stenographer's notes the testimony of the Second Deputy Controller and Controller Hopkins, and then renewed the forty requests to charge which were made on the former trial. The court declined all the requests of counsel for the defense, who then announced to the court that the case, on their part, would be left to the court and jury, and, as the prosecution had nothing further to say, the Judge proceeded to charge the jury. At the conclusion of the charge the jury retired for deliberation, and, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded to jail, sentence being postponed.

At the afternoon session of the court District Attorney Moax moved the trial of Phelps on the indictment for forgery. The case was taken up and the impaneling of a jury commenced. One juror was obtained up to the hour of adjournment. The prisoner will be tried on all the indictments and sentenced afterward.

LOUISIANA DIFFICULTIES.

THE COLORED MEN.

ADDRESS OF PINCHBACK, ANTOINE AND OTHERS—TRUE INTERESTS OF THE COLORED MEN.

We have received the following dispatch from our special correspondent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Ocs. 8.—This evening P. B. S. Pinchback, F. C. Antoine, Morris Chester, and other colored leaders who have for some time past felt aggrieved because the Republican State Central Committee refused to accede to certain demands made by them, have issued a long address to the colored people of Louisiana. It is well understood that the disappointed Pinchback is the leader of the movement. Nearly all the other small negro politicians in New-Orleans are controlled by him, and he is now endeavoring to stir up dissatisfaction because the party refused to elect him to the chairmanship of the State Central Committee. It is possible that the address may have some influence in the city, but in the country districts it can have no effect. Many of the colored people in the parishes are beginning to see the folly of listening to the counsels of such men as Pinchback, and are wisely coming to the conclusion that it is only by ignoring politicians and harkening to the advice of honest white men, irrespective of party, that their own best interests can be served. The following is a full synopsis of the Pinchback address:

They say they are the same well-disposed people as ever, cherishing no animosities, but a desire of peace and good-will toward all men, and exerting their efforts and influence to conduct to a union of the two races in which the interests of the whites would be respected and the rights of the blacks preserved. They state that the nature and genius of our institutions have committed the political complexion of this State to our choice, if voters are undeterred and frauds are not practiced. We are Republicans in politics, both from instinct and conviction. While we have so much to encourage us in the attitude of the National Administration in sustaining the State Government, we cannot be insensible to the fact that the Republican Party in this State since reconstruction has been manipulated and controlled by men as much bleached in complexion and politics as the most rampant White League in Louisiana. The power and patronage of the State Government, and some of the Federal offices in this city are being dispensed so as to exclude our wealth and intelligence from political prominence. So humiliating has become our experience under the administrations which have been inaugurated by our suffrages, that we occasionally doubt the Republicanism of some of our leaders. Official influences have been unkindly exerted to defeat and suppress representative colored men, while in some instances, illiterate and unworthy persons of color have been manœuvred into official positions, as the best specimen of our people. No State can boast of more wealthy, intelligent, and refined colored men than Louisiana, and yet it is hardly possible to conceive of a less official respect and consideration to character and ability, than it is our misfortune to receive from the powers that be. We constitute the body of the Republican Party, but our integrity and capacity are ignored in the councils of the party. While our manhood and citizenship are not unfrequently humiliated in our intercourse with those whom we have exalted to power, there is a species of mystery, so far as we are concerned, about the plans of the campaign and the policy of the State administration which denies to every colored man in this Commonwealth, not even excepting the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Superintendent of Public Education, and the State Treasurer, all participating, any knowledge of the confidential workings of the party and Government. Humiliating as it may appear, with all our devotion to the Republicans, there is not a man of color, official or otherwise, who can inform us in the present crisis of the system to be pursued by the party, or the policy of the administration, upon a single measure of public interest. We would reflect no credit upon our developed manhood and intelligence, nor be worthy of the privileges of American citizenship, did we not indignantly resent the treatment of puppets. We do not object to the complexion of our leaders, but we do protest against the manifestation of that uncharitable and unjust spirit which ostracised us in the administration which we have created with our suffrages. Men are likely to be as much wanting in integrity as self-respect when they will solicit our support and then shrink from official intercourse with us. An administration which is ashamed of the source whence it sprung, and in its dispensations discriminates invidiously against its partisans, incites the gravest apprehensions of ingratitude and treachery. While we are Republicans we are also American citizens. We owe much to our party, but more to our country; and realizing, as we do, that the Republican Party as controlled in Louisiana is frequently at variance with equal and exact justice to its conscientious adherents, it becomes our duty to grasp the situation and encourage such a course of wisdom and patriotism as would receive the approval and support of the people, irrespective of color. The Administration of Governor Kellogg owes its existence to our support, and to that extent we are responsible. We in many respects have been sadly disappointed; but, painful as are our regrets over the past, they are slight when contrasted with our fearful anticipations. Our experience impresses us with the conviction that the integrity of the Republican Party is not subserved by the policies pursued by the State Government: and we shudder as we contemplate that our interests are likely to be compromised for aggrandizement and through fears of personal safety. The Governor seems to represent a policy which is neither generous to the whites nor just to the blacks.

It is rigorous and obstinate in its crusade against the aspirations of its colored friends, while it is obsequious and wavering in all the dealings with its political foes. The committee then state that they have never entertained any doubts of Gov. Kellogg's election. They acknowledge gratitude to President Grant for his recognition and support of the Kellogg Government, and declare that revolution cannot be tolerated. Reference is made to the embarrassing position of the colored voters, in consequence of the political hostility and the conservative and political antipathies of many white Republicans. All that is virtuous in the administration of the public affairs is claimed by the whites, and all that is vicious is conceded to the blacks. On this subject the committee remark that neither the influence nor the opportunity has been permitted to us to shape or control any policy. We have retrograded rather than advanced under the Administration, and, had it not been for some of the inflexible white Republicans, we should long since have been where political hope is a stranger and republican justice could not have reached us. We are the life of Louisiana, the substance of the commonwealth, and the pivot of the white Republicans. Our cultivation of the soil mainly gives to the State the prosperity it enjoys, and to our votes the State Government owes its existence. We are the true friends of the Southern people, and if encouraged in our good intentions would soon bring order out of chaos. We are depressed and sickened by the unsettled and disordered state of society, and would gladly welcome any solution consistent with honor and compatible with the liberties of our people. We are ready and willing to adopt any honorable adjustment tending to harmonize the races, but as a condition preceding action, which we deem of more importance to our people than official favors, we would require that the merchants and others who recently dismissed from their employ laborers of long service and established character, for no other reason than their color, should reinstate them. Overtures of concession at any previous period in our political experience might have suggested that we were influenced by improper motives, or that we had taken counsel of our fears. But now, with the tramp of Federal soldiers on every street, with gunboats and monitors in our waters, with the mighty sentiment of the North pledged to the protection of our liberties and citizenship, and with the irresistible power of the General Government guaranteeing the full exercise of our rights, we feel independent of the political favor of our white fellow-citizens, and are willing to concede an equitable and honorable basis for united action, free from suspicion and restraint, in the interests of good government.

In conclusion the signers of the address authorize an Executive Committee to confer with any body of citizens in furtherance of united action for law and order, and a higher standard of administration of public officers,

At a mass-meeting of the colored men held to-night, the Pinchback address was adopted, together with resolutions in opposition to Gov. Kellogg.

The local newspapers this evening published a synopsis of the special dispatch from Washington to the New-York *Herald*, in which President Grant is represented as saying that he was opposed to the present State Government of Louisiana. In an interview subsequently had with Gov. Kellogg, he said that he had received a telegram from a high official in Washington which stated that the newspaper dispatch referred to was untrue; that the President was not inimical to the existing State Government, and that he believed the present Administration had been duly elected.

The Advisory Board met to-night, and decided to recommend that the Democrats be allowed to name one clerk to represent them at each polling place in the city. Subsequently Gen. Ogden issued an order to the White League commanding them to refrain from drilling in the streets.

REPORTED ORDER TO PROSECUTE WHITE LEAGUERS.

The following is from the General Press Agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The *Bulletin* says rumors are current on the streets to the effect that Attorney General Williams has issued peremptory instructions to the United States District Attorney and United States Marshal in New-Orleans, to commence criminal prosecutinos against the members of the White League throughout the State.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MAYORALTY.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED—MAYOR WILTZ WITHDRAWS FROM THE CANDIDACY.

The following is from the General Press Agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8.—The contention which had arisen as to who was nominated Mayor by the late Conservative Convention has been settled by the withdrawal of Mayor Wiltz from all claims to the nomination, in favor of C. J. Leeds, and the pledge of his hearty support in the canvass.

MISSISSIPPI.

THREATENED DISTURBANCE AT HAZELHURST.

We have received the following from our special correspondent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Information of what threatens to be a negro riot in Hazelhurst, Miss., was received in New-Orleans to-night. It seems that yesterday evening a negro, who was arrested for arson, was being conveyed from a small hamlet to the jail at Hazelhurst, and on the way tried to escape by breaking away from the two men having him in custody. They ordered him to stop, and as he refused to do so, they fired at and killed him. Afterward, giving themselves up to the authorities, they were lodged in jail, and subsequently the Coroner, who is a negro, held an inquest on the body of the dead man, and decided that he had been murdered. Upon this the colored people of the place held a mass-meeting and avowed their intention of breaking into the jail and lynching the two men who had done the shooting. The white men of the place, hearing this, armed themselves and prepared to defend the jail. At 12 o'clock to-night no further information regarding the affair had reached this city.

THE ALABAMA MURDERS.

TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERERS OF BILLINGS, IN SUMTER COUNTY.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 8.—The testimony in the Sumter County case closed yesterday. Robert H. Smith, of the cousel for defense, is now making his argument. The decision of the Commissioners will probably be rendered to-morrow. The evidence is very conflicting. Thus far the witnesses for the prosecution, except Henry J. Greattas, Billings' law partner, have been colored. Of the witnesses for the defense, part are white and part colored. One of the colored witnesses for the prosecution identified Renfroe and Bullock, and swore positively that they were present at and assisted in the killing, along with twenty or twenty-five others. The witnesses swore that they were in the road at the time, and saw the killing. Hillman was not identified, and will probably be discharged. The evidence for Renfroe and Bullock establishing an alibi, is strong. Several parties swore positively that they were at their homes—the nearest, nine miles away from the scene of the killing. There is a discrepancy about the name of Hellman. He is called in the affidavit and warrant of arrest William Hillman, but his true name is Philip A. Hellman. The two main witnesses for the prosecution swore that Billings, who was about thirty-five years of age, was killed between sunset and dusk, Saturday, Aug. 1, as he was riding along the public road, about one hundred yards from his residence, in Sumter County. Both man and horse were killed, and were found dead Sunday morning. They also swore that Renfroe came out of the woods and said, with an oath, "Halt," when the others rose and fired. Nothing was proven by the prosecution as to previous threats by either of the prisoners against Billings. The prisoners are quiet, respectable-looking young men, and farmers in Sumter County.

RENFROE AND BULLOCK COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL—HILLMAN DISCHARGED AND AGAIN HELD ON ANOTHER CHARGE.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 8.—After the argument to-day, and at about 2:30 P. M., the Commissioner rendered his decision, committing Renfroe and Bullock to jail without bail and discharging Hillman. The Commissioner refused to enter into the constitutionality of the law, and based his decision upon the fact that while the evidence establishing *alibis* in the cases of Bullock and Renfroe was strong, there was testimony enough to justify the committal. After the decision, and before it was carried into effect, the United States District Attorney asked the Commissioner to hold Hillman until a new affidavit charging him with the whipping of Wilson Doyle could be prepared and a warrant issued for his arrest. This the Commissioner refused to do. Subsequently, and while at perfect liberty, Hillman told the United States District Attorney that he would appear at 5 P. M. and give bail to answer this new charge.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

COUNT VON ARNIM.

HE DISCLAIMS ANY INTENTION TO PUBLISH THE RETAINED DOCUMENTS.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Count von Arnim had an interview with his son and a Government official yesterday. In the course of the conversation the Count protested against the insinuation that he had published, or intended to publish, any of the documents retained by him. He asserted that there were no State secrets contained in the papers. He also said that he noticed in the Spring that there was a deficiency in the documents belong to the archives of the Paris Embassy.

APPREHENSION OF DOMICILIARY VISITS TO HIS FRIENDS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin states that in consequence of domiciliary visits to the residences of the friends of Count von Arnim throughout the Empire they cannot communicate with him. It is reported, says the dispatch, that these events are connected with a forthcoming book, the early sheets of which are already in circulation in Ultramontane circles in Munich and Vienna.

It is now said the missing documents number 100.

THE EMPEROR'S ANXIETY TO RECOVER THE MISSING DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special dispatch from Berlin says that the Von Arnim affair has taken a very serious turn. The Emperor William has ordered that no stone be left unturned in the efforts to recover the missing documents.

THE MISSING DOCUMENTS SAID TO RELATE TO THE THIERS AND M'MAHON GOVERNMENTS.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The *Journal de Paris* says that Count Von Arnim, when Ambassador at Paris, hastened the downfall of President Thiers, and urged Germany to recognize the Government of MacMahon immediately.

Prince Bismarck disapproved this course of Von Arnim and wrote to the latter explaining the reason why he preferred the policy of Thiers to that of MacMahon. The *Journal* says these are the letters of Bismarck which are missing.

ANOTHER STORY—THE PAPERS ALLEGED TO RELATE A NEW GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE AND TO SPANISH AFFAIRS.

ROME, Oct. 8.—The *Voce della Verita* says, in relation to Count Von Arnim's arrest, that there is also reason to believe that the missing documents relate to the establishment of a new Government in France and to German interference in Spanish affairs.

GERMANY.

THE WAR ESTIMATES FOR 1875.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The *Speuer Gazette* says that the budget of the Minister of War for 1875 will call for 110,000,000 thalers.

RELATIONS WITH DENMARK.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The truth of the report that the Danish Minister had delivered a note to the German Government is denied. He simply presented complaints made by the parties who had been expelled from Schleswig.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—The *Journal De St. Petersbsrg*, (semi-official,) fully approves of the German view of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

RUMORED DECLARATION OF WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Globe* in its issue this afternoon says: "A telegram from Shanghai states that war has been declared between China and Japan. We are not able to confirm the report."

SPAIN.

A SISTER OF FIGUERAS IN SANTANDER.

SANTANDER, Oct. 8.—It is stated that a sister of Señor Figueras is hiding in this city, and that a warrant has been issued for her arrest.

LACK OF VIGILANCE ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The Spanish Government has renewed its complaints to France in relation to the lack of vigilance by the French officials on the frontier.

FRANCE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The municipal elections will be held throughout France previous to the meeting of the Assembly, but the date is as yet unfixed.

M. GUIZOT'S WILL—BOUNDARY QUESTIONS WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The will of M. Guizot is published. It commences with the declaration of his devotion to the Reformed Church of France.

The Franco-German Convention, readjusting the boundaries of the frontier dioceses in accordance with the political boundary of the two countries, was signed in this city yesterday.

ITALY.

RELEASE OF THE CAPTURED PRELATE.

ROME, Oct. 8.—Mgr. Tesdoli has been released by the brigands who had captured him upon payment of a ransom of $10,000.

SPAIN.

GEN. DORREGARY'S ALLEGED REASON FOR LEAVING DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The *Iberia* (newspaper) says Gen. Dorregaray retired from his command in the service of Don Carlos because the latter refused to act upon Dorregaray's advice to dismiss some of his present friends and recall Gen. Cabrera.

The Spanish Government has disbanded 10,000 soldiers whose term of service had expired.

TURKEY.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMINE SUFFERERS IN ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 8.—The Porte will send at once 26,000 bushels of corn to relieve the famine-distressed people of Asia Minor, and 11,000 oxen to plow their fields.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

SENOR AVELLANEDA TO RETIRE FROM THE PRESIDENCY—PROGRESS OF THE INSURGENTS—THEY CAPTURE THE ISLAND OF SAN MARTIN GARCIA.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 8.—Advices from Buenos Ayres report that Señor Avellaneda intends publishing a manifesto relinquishing the Presidency, and that Señor Quintana will probably be appointed Provisional President pending the new election.

The Government troops are fortifying all strategical points.

The insurgents are assembled under Cannelas and Gen. Mitre at Colonia, in Uruguay, opposite Buenos Ayres. It is asserted that Gen. Mitre will take the chief command.

The insurgents have captured the Island of San Martin Garcia.

Ten million dollars have been withdrawn from the Argentine Bank.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A SHIP PUT BACK WITH LOSS OF ANCHORS—THE STEAMER ONTARIO.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The ship Uncle Joe, from Bristol for New-Orleans, has returned to the former port, having lost her anchors.

The report that the steam-ship Ontario, which lost her screw while en route from Liverpool for Quebec, had arrived off Fastnet, is incorrect. The Ontario is now anchored five miles north-west of Kerry Head, Ireland, in a very exposed position. Tugs have been dispatched to the steamer to render her assistance.

THE RECENT TYPHOON—THE SHORE FOR MILES AT HONG KONG STREWN WITH WRECKS.

HONG KONG, Oct. 8.—The loss caused by the typhoon here is estimated at £1,000,000. The shore for miles around is strewn with the wrecks of vessels that were destroyed by the typhoon.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS FROM SPAIN—STORMY WEATHER ON THE CUBAN COAST—THE NEW DRAFT OF INFANTRY SWORN IN.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—Three hundred and eighty-seven soldiers arrived here yesterday from Spain.

A Spanish man-of-war, which started yesterday, bound for Nuevitas, having on board 800 mobilized Volunteers and a number of Civil Guards, was obliged to put back to this port by heavy head seas and head winds.

The new draft of infantry doing duty at Fort Cabanas and the Morro Castle were sworn to the flag yesterday morning.

KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

IMPORTANT OPINION BY JUDGE BALLARD—JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT DENIED.

We have received the following from our special correspondent in Louisville, Ky.:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—Judge Ballard, in his instructions to the Grand Jury of the United States Court for this district, has taken a "new departure" on the subject of Kuklux outrages, and one that is a dangerous precedent for the lawless sections in the South. On this point he instructs as follows:

I cannot omit speaking to you in respect to another class of cases which is attracting so much attention abroad, as well as at home. I refer to what are ordinarily denominated Kuklux outrages. Let me say, once for all, that in respect to them this court has no jurisdiction whatever. For their continuance the people of the State and the tribunals of the State are alone responsible. The Government of the United States and of the State differ in this particular. The legislative power of the latter is unlimited, except so far as it is restrained by the Constitution of the United States; while the Congress of the United States possesses no power except that which is derived immediately from the Constitution itself. It is not sufficient that a law passed by Congress is not inhibited by that Constitution. To be valid it must be authorized by that instrument. It has been supposed by some that the act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, passed to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has conferred jurisdiction upon the Courts of the United States of crimes and offenses committed against colored persons. It is true that this act has enlarged the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, but not in my opinion to the extent claimed.

Judge Ballard quotes the second section of the act named, and says: The language of this is very peculiar. It is inconceivable that Congress can confer jurisdiction upon this court to punish offenses committed by persons in disguise, when it cannot authorize it to punish the same offenses committed by persons openly. So also it is not conceivable that it can authorize the punishment of offenses committed on the public highways, if it cannot authorize their punishment when committed in secret places. Indeed, it seems that there was an attempt, by loose and vague language, to confer a jurisdiction which could not be conferred in direct terms. Outrages committed by persons in the State, upon others, whether in disguise or openly, are denounced, not sanctioned by the laws of the State, and the tribunals of the State are seeking to punish them, and therefore there is no pretense for claiming or asserting that this court has any jurisdiction over them. These outrages are extremely grievous. They are a disgrace to our State and to our civilization. They are tarnishing the fair name of the State, and it is of the highest importance that they should be repressed by swift and severe punishment. But it is also almost of equal importance that they should be repressed by those provisions which have authority over them, and not by those which have no jurisdiction over them. It is time that the people of the State had learned that they alone are responsible for these outrages, and that the authorities of the State should understand that to them belongs the duty of their suppression, and that the United States and their officers, courts, and tribunals have no power whatever over them. Those officers and tribunals will not, I know, shrink from the performance of any duty which devolves on them, but they should not attempt to uphold the law by violating it, nor seek to protect privileges guaranteed by the Constitution by trampling that Constitution under foot. Over that large class of cases which relate to crimes committed upon persons generally in the State, not officers of the United States or witnesses or jurors, and upon things and property not belonging to the United States the sole and absolute jurisdiction is with the State and its tribunals. For all the disorders of the State the United States are in no wise responsible. They have no power to punish them.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Middle and Eastern States, with north-easterly winds, warm, cloudy weather and rain; north-westerly winds, low barometer, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and rain have prevailed on the lower lakes; falling barometer, warm, cloudy weather, south-east winds on the upper lakes, and north-easterly winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the North-west; light, variable winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The rivers have risen at New-Orleans and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, cooler, clear, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain on the upper lakes.

For New-England, falling barometer, fresh north-easterly winds, warm, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the Middle States, slightly higher barometer, light north-westerly winds, slightly cooler, clearing and clear weather.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES—CONSIDERATION OF THE RULES OF ORDER—REMARKS OF VARIOUS DELEGATES.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention resumed its session yesterday, in St. John's Chapel, Varick street. Previous to the commencement of the regular business, religious exercises took place. The first part of the morning service of the Episcopal Church was read by Right Rev. Bishop Neely, of Maine, and the latter portion by Right Rev. Bishop Lee, of Delaware. The body of the church was pretty well filled, especially those seats which had been assigned to the delegates from the more distant States. The galleries, notwithstanding the very unpleasant weather, and particularly the one which yesterday was assigned for the friends and families of delegates, were filled, long before the hour of service, by an audience, of which a large majority were ladies. Since the previous day the appearance of the interior of the church had been considerably changed. Before the chancel had been erected a large platform, for the accommodation of the President, Secretaries, and other officers, while that portion of the nave which had been assigned to the deputies had been divided into portions of convenient size to accomodate the deputations from the various States, and the situation of each was denoted by a conspicuous placard. At about 11.30, some time after the conclusion of the service, the house was called to order by the President. The business transacted, however, was mostly of a routine nature, such as the appointment of committees and the consideration of the rules of order. The latter, however, at times drew forth discussions of an interesting character, which served to enliven the monotony of the proceedings. There was considerable debate on Rules 11, 12, and 13, and a motion to adopt or incorporate "the previous question" in the rules was voted down by a large majority, as contrary to the freedom of debate which is guaranteed by the Canons. When the convention adjourned, the rules up to and including No. 16 had been adopted, and it is probable that the remainder of the rules will not provoke much discussion so that the practical business of the house will be commenced to-day.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS—ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES.

At 11:20 A. M. the President called the House to order, after which the Secretary called the roll of deputies. This done, he read the minutes of the previous day's proceedings, which were confirmed. On motion, the nomination of Rev. William C. Williams, D. D., of Georgia, as Assistant Secretary, which was made yesterday, was confirmed. The President said he would be glad to hear an explanation from the New-York deputies respecting the house arrangements.

Mr. Cambridge Livingston, on the part of the New-York Committee of Reception, said: The delegation from New-York desire to make an apology for not having their arrangements in as perfect a condition as they would desire. Orders were given for the construction of a curtain to be hung over the chancel; but though the women worked at it all night, we find it has not been finished, and will not be ready before to-morrow morning. The rostrum which we proposed to erect in front of the President's chair and at the end of the church have not yet been completed, but we hope everything will be ready by to-morrow morning. I think that if the speakers, instead of addressing the chair, will face the audience, there will be no difficulty about being heard.

The President—I take this opportunity of saying that there are several things to be complied with, and one is that when a gentleman addresses the house he shall send his name to the chair, so that it may be announced for the benefit of the house, and for the Secretary and reporters. It is impossible for me, with a limited view, to recognize delegates all over the church, and if gentlemen will send their names to the chair there will be no difficulty on that point. Another point to which I wish to direct attention is this, that when a gentleman rises to address the house he shall first call the name of the President, and not say another word until he is recognized. Otherwise the confusion will cause annoyance to the assemblage.

A delegate from New-Jersey suggested that it would be better to announce the name of the speaker, and not consume time by sending it to the Chair.

The President—That will be better, and the suggestion will be adopted. I now proceed to the appointment of committees, and I will say that it would be well to advise the Chair of any change that may be made in them.

THE COMMITTEES.

He then announced the following committees:

ON STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Rev. Edwin M. Van Deusen, Central New York.
Richard H. Cobb, Alabama.
John Ireland Tucker, D. D., Albany.
Robert W. Trimble, Arkansas.
Elias Birdsall, California.
A. Augustus Marple, Central Pennsylvania.
Edwin E. Johnson, Connecticut.
Charles S. Spencer, Delaware.
John Crosdale, D. D., Easton.
J. Jackson Scott, L.L. D., Florida.
William H. Clarke, Georgia.
Samuel Chase, D. D., Illinois.
John B. Wakefield, D. D., Indiana.
Charles H. Seymour, Iowa.
Archibald Beatty, Kansas.
Edmund S. Perkins, Kentucky.
Samuel M. H. Haskins, D. D., Long Island.
William F. Adams, Louisiana.
Christopher F. Leffingwell, Maine.
Orlando Hutton, D. D., Maryland.
Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., Massachusetts.
George D. Gillespie, Michigan.
David B. Knickerbocker, D. D., Minnesota.
Edward F. Berkley, D. D., Missouri.
Alexander C. Garrett, D. D., Nebraska.
Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., New-Hampshire.
Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., New-Jersey.
Alfred B. Beach, D. D., New-York.
Erastus Burr, D. D., Ohio.
John Bolton, Pennsylvania.
John Scarborough, D. D., Pittsburg.
Storrs O. Seymour, Rhode Island.
Peter J. Shand, D. D., South Carolina.
John A. Harrison, D. D., Tennessee.
Benjamin A. Rogers, Texas.
Malcolm Douglas, D. D., Vermont.
Charles Meringerode, D. D., Virginia.
Israel Foote, D. D., West New-York.
William P. Ten Broek, Wisconsin.

ON GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. William Shelton, D. D., Western New-York.
Rev. William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Central New-York.
Rev. Meyer Sewin, D. D., Maryland.
Rev. Philander B. Cady, D. D., New-York.
Rev. William G. Farrington, D. D., New-Jersey.
Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Massachusetts.
Rev. Daniel Henshaw, Rhode Island.
Mr. Henry Pierrepont, Long Island.
Mr. John W. Stevenson, Kentucky.
Mr. George L. Harrison, Pennsylvania.
Mr. Cortlandt Parker, LL. D., New-Jersey.
Mr. Peter C. De Mill, Michigan.
Mr. George C. McWhorter, Central New-York.

ON DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. George Leeds, D. D., Maryland.
Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., Massachusetts.
Rev. Jacob I. Clark, D. D., Connecticut.
Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Illinois.
Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, South Carolina.
Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., New-York.
Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., Long Island.
Mr. William Welsh, Pennsylvania.
Mr. William Cornwall, Kentucky.

Mr. John H. Shoenberger, Pittsburg.
Mr. Henry P. Baldwin, Michigan.
Mr. Benjamin Slack, Connecticut.
Mr. John A. King, Long Island.

ON ADMISSION OF A NEW DIOCESE.

Rev. J. Stuart Hanckell, Virginia.
Rev. Stirling Y. McMasters, D. D., LL. D., Minnesota.
Rev. William T. D. Dalzell, D. D., Louisiana.
Rev. William M. Pettiss, Kentucky.
Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., Central Pennsylvania.
Rev. James Rankin, D. D., West New-York.
Rev. John Crossdale, D. D., Easton.
Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, LL. D., New-York.
Mr. Henry Meigs, New-Jersey.
Mr. Louis N. Whittle, Georgia.
Mr. Enoch R. Mudge, Massachusetts.
Mr. Charles C. Trowbridge, Michigan.
Mr. William T. Whitehouse, Illinois.

ON CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., New-York.
Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Long Island.
Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, D. D., Missouri.
Rev. Walter Ayrault, D. D., Central New-York.
Rev. David Pise, D. D., Maine.
Rev. Edward I. Stearns, D. D., Easton.
Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D. D., Pennsylvania.
Mr. Frederic W. Baum, Maryland.
Mr. Lemuel Coppin, Pennsylvania.
Mr. Edward McCready, South Carolina.
Mr. Samuel B. Churchill, Kentucky.
Mr. Cambridge Livingston, New-York.
Mr. James Forsyth, Albany.

ON COMMITTEE ON CANONS.

Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., LL. D., Connecticut.
Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., New-York.
Rev. Alfred A. Watson, D. D., North Carolina.
Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Massachusetts.
Rev. Samuel Benedict, D. D., Georgia.
Rev. Charles W. Andrews, D. D., Virginia.
Rev. John Fulton, D. D., Alabama.
Mr. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., New-York.
Mr. Lucius B. Otis, Illinois.
Mr. John W. Andrews, Ohio.
Mr. Hugh W. Sheffey, Virginia.
Mr. Hill Bergwin, Pittsburg.
Mr. William H. Battle, LL. D., North Carolina.

ON EXPENSES.

Rev. William Croes Crane, D. D., Mississippi.
Rev. Jacob Diller, D. D., Long Island.
Rev. Warren H. Roberts, Indiana.
Rev. David R. Knickerbocker, D. D., Minnesota.
Rev. Robert C. MacIlwain, Iowa.
Rev. Henry D. Spalding, D. D., Pittsburg.
Rev. James H. Elliott, D. D., South Carolina.
Mr. William A. Davies, New-York.
Mr. John W. Hunter, Long Island.
Mr. DeWitt Parshall, Western New-York.
Mr. H. Sydney Hayden, Connecticut.
Mr. George C. Shattuck, M. D., Massachusetts.
Mr. Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, New-Jersey.

ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Rev. William Payne, D. D., Albany.
Rev. Henry Sansom, D. D., Massachusetts.
Rev. Edward Sullivan, D. D., Illinois.
Rev. Owen P. Thakers, Florida.
Rev. Theodore P. Barber, Easton.
Rev. John W. Brown, Michigan.
Rev. Julius H. Ward, Maine.
Mr. Clandius B. Farnsworth, Rhode Island.
Mr. Thomas C. Montgomery, Western New-York.
Mr. Elijah M. Bartholow, Kansas.
Mr. Peter W. Gray, Texas.
Mr. Isaac Atwater, Minnesota.
Mr. John B. Robertson, Connecticut.

ON ELECTIONS.

Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, Kentucky.
Rev. John B. Kidney, D. D., Minnesota.
Rev. Hiram Beers, D. D., Albany.
Rev. James Runcie, D. D., Missouri.
Rev. Samuel A. Clark, D. D., New-Jersey.
Rev. Sidney Corbett, D. D., Illinois.
Rev. Henry B. Rees, Georgia.
Mr. R. C. L. Moncure, Virginia.
Mr. Timothy P. Redfield, Vermont.
Mr. S. Minot Curtis, Delaware.
Mr. R. C. Mackrell, M. D., Easton.
Mr. John A. King, Long Island.
Mr. John T. Douglass, Missouri.

ON PRAYER-BOOK.

Rev. E. Edward Beardsley, Connecticut.
Rev. William Adams, D. D., Wisconsin.
Rev. Horace Stringfellow, D. D., Alabama.
Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard, D. D., Virginia.
Rev. James De Koven, D. D., Wisconsin.
Rev. William Rudder, D. D., Pennsylvania.
Mr. Orlando Meads, LL. D., Albany.
Mr. George E. B. Jackson, Maine.
Mr. Jacob Thompson, Tennessee.
Mr. Origen S. Seymour, Connecticut.
Mr. Valentine B. Horton, Ohio.
Mr. Nathaniel H. Massie, Virginia.

Rev. Dr. Chase, of Illinois—I present to the Chair the papers attesting the election of Rev. George F. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois, and I move the reference of the papers to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops. The motion was adopted. A similar reference was made of the papers attesting the election of Rev. E. R. Welles as Bishop of Wisconsin.

THE DIOCESE OF CALIFORNIA.

Rev. E. Birdsall, of California, presented a memorial from the Church urging the division of that diocese into two dioceses. The memorial represented that this was the general sentiment of the Church in respect to the matter, and he was about to proceed to read the action of several conventions on the subject when a point of order was raised and a motion made to refer it to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Benjamin A. Rogers, Texas—I desire to say that if this suggestion is acted upon, and memorials like this are referred to a committee, that is the last that will be heard of them. They may be reported upon perhaps, and you take the judgment of the committee, but this case of California is peculiar. They come here with a memorial such as you never had before. I hold a memorial exactly in accord with the one now being heard, and, therefore, I hope that the memorial of California be finished, and the memorial of Texas be read, and that any other memorials that come here asking special orders upon special grounds will be heard by the house. You are the body to act, and you should know our reasons, and not take them second-hand from the committee.

Mr. N. H. Massie, Virginia—Would it not be better to have the memorial printed, for its reading takes up a vast amount of time, and I confess not one of us at this part of the house heard a tenth of it. I move that all memorials be received, read, and referred to the appropriate committees, and that they then be distributed through the house.

The President—The memorial must be read if any member desires it.

Gov. J. W. Stevenson, Kentucky—At 12 o'clock to-day we have a standing order which takes precedence of everything. I ask that the rule of order be enforced.

The Chair declared that the rules of order standing over should be taken up and all business suspended. On motion, however, permission was given to introduce certain resolutions of courtesy.

RESOLUTIONS OF COURTESY.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint committee, consisting of four, on the part of this house, be appointed to wait on the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and convey to him the expression of our gratification at his presence again in our midst, and of their deep obligation for his able and most admirable sermon preached at the opening of this convention.

Resolved, That he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication by the convention.

Rev. Dr. Mead—I cannot vote for the resolution because I did not hear the sermon. I will vote for the calling of the sermon for publication as we do with our Bishops, and the compliment conveyed in that is, in my opinion, sufficient.

The resolution was carried.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon, of Nebraska, proposed the following:

That this house express its great gratification at the attendance of Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield, the Metropolitan of Canada; the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Lord Bishop of Kingston, and the Venerable Archdeacon of Niagara, Rev. Dr. Fuller; Archdeacon Balch, Huron; Rev. Dr. Eddy, Ontario; Rev. Dr. Cushman, Honorary Canon, of Fredericton, and the other English and colonial clergy present, and that a committee be appointed to invite the Bishops and the other clergy named to attend the sessions of this body, and that they also arrange the time and manner of their first reception by this house.

Rev. Dr. Fulton moved to add to the resolution the words "and any priests or clergy of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church."

Dr. Fulton's amendment was temporarily withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Burke, Mississippi, proposed that the clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and the Churches of England and Ireland and the British Colonial Church, and of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, who may be sojourning in this City, the members of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Trustees and Professors and students of the General Theological Seminary, and other students of theology who are candidates for holy orders in this Church, former members of the house, the clerical and lay deputies, the members of the vestry of Trinity Church and the ministers of the same, be admitted to the sittings of this house.

The resolution was carried.

Rev. Dr. Fulton—I now move that any members or clergy of the Holy Orthodox Church be invited to take seats in this convention. This is merely a resolution of courtesy. This is a Christian body, constituting one of the three great bodies of the Holy Catholic Church in the world which are not in visible communion, though they are in the unity of the Spirit. Heretofore the Anglican Church and the Holy Orthodox have not met each other in courtesy; but, by the recent action of the Archbishop of Canterbury, we bury their dead, and the dead of our communion can be buried by the Orthodox clergy. Other offices of kindness and courtesy have been interchanged. The Archbishop of Syria visited the Church of England, and was received with the greatest honors, and ministers of our faith have likewise been received by the Orthodox Church. It is believed, and in fact known, that they are present in the house, and as a member of the Russo-Greek committee it was suggested to me that these brethren should be recognized. It touches not at all the doctrine of their Churches or their attitude toward us; it simply recognizes that they are clergy of the Church toward which we hope, by the providence of God, to be drawn without any sacrifice of our own principles. I move that any priest or other clergy of the Eastern Church be invited to take seats in this convention.

Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Kentucky—I wish to suggest to the mover of this resolution that, as it is simply a matter of courtesy, would it not be as well to add the Bishops, priests, or clergy of the Roman Catholic Church?

Rev. Dr. Fulton—Considering that the Holy Orthodox Church is holding out its hands to us, and we bury their dead as they bury ours, considering that this Church has appointed a committee of Bishops to correspond with that Church, which committee has fulfilled its mission; considering that for many conventions this Church has claimed of us one of her glories, that she stands for the unity of the Catholic Church so far as that can be reached without sacrifice of her Protestant Episcopal principles, and considering that she lies under the anathema of the Church of Rome, I decline to accept the amendment. [Loud applause.]

The resolution was carried, and the special order of the day relating to the Rules of Order was taken up.

THE RULES OF ORDER PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION.

The Secretary read the following rules, which were adopted:

1. The Morning Service of the Church shall be performed every day during the session of the convention.
2. When the President takes the chair no member shall continue standing, or shall afterward stand up, except to address the Chair.
3. When the President shall have taken the chair, the roll of members shall be called, and the minutes of the preceding day read; but the same may be dispensed with by a majority of the house.
4. At the opening of the session the President shall appoint the following standing committees, to wit:

I. On the State of the Church, to consist of one member from each diocese.
II. On the General Theological Seminary.
III. On the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.
IV. On the Admission of New Dioceses.
V. On the Consecration of Bishops.
VI. On Canons.
VII. On Expenses.
VIII. On Unfinished Business.
IX. On Elections.
X. On the Prayer-book.
XI. On Christian Education; and,
XII. On Memorials of Deceased Members.
Each to consist of thirteen members.

[In the fourth rule, on the motion of Mr. Comstock, of Western New-York, an amendment was inserted that the sixth subdivision read "Constitution and Canons."]

5. The daily order of business shall be as follows:

I. Reading the minutes.
II. Communications from the President.
III. Reports from standing committees in the following order:
1. On elections.
2. On the admission of new dioceses.
3. On the consecration of Bishops.
4. On constitution and canons.
5. On the General Theological Seminary.
6. On the state of the Church.
7. On expenses.
8. On the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.
9. On the Prayer-book.
10. On Christian education.
11. On unfinished business.
12. On memorials of deceased members, and
13. Special committees in the order of appointment.
IV. Petitions and memorials.
V. Motions and resolutions.
VI. Business on the calendar.

6. The Secretary shall keep a Calendar of Business, on which reports from committees, resolutions which lie over, and other matters undisposed of shall be placed in the order in which they are presented.

7. At 12 o'clock, unless there be an Order of the Day, or as soon thereafter as the Order of the Day shall be disposed of, the business on the Calendar shall be taken up and disposed of in the order in which it stands thereon, and a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to take up any matter out of its order on the Calendar.

8. The House shall proceed to the Order of the Day at 12 o'clock precisely, unless dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present.

9. All resolutions shall be reduced to writing, presented to the Secretary, and by him read to the house; and no motion shall be considered before the house unless seconded.

10. If the question under debate contains several distinct propositions, the same shall be divided at the request of any member, and a vote taken separately, except that a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

DEBATE ON THE ELEVENTH RULE.

The eleventh rule, the Secretary read as follows:

11. When a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received, unless to lay it upon the table, to postpone it to a certain time, to postpone it indefinitely, to commit it, or to amend it; and motions for any of these purposes shall have precedence in the order herein named. If a motion to lay on the table an amendment be carried, the matter before the house shall be proceeded with, as if no such amendment had been offered. The motions to lay upon the table and to adjourn shall be decided without debate. The motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

Mr. George W. Race, of Louisiana said: I have two amendments to offer to this rule of order. The first is, that instead of the words in the second line, "to lay it upon the table," be inserted the words, "previous question." Secondly, to strike out the whole of the second sentence altogether. I am aware that the introduction of the "previous question" is designed to cut off debate; and that after a subject has been discussed until it is threadbare, any proportion of this house shall say: "We order now the previous question, having heard sufficient debate upon the subject." Now, is there any consistency between that position and the rule of order as it stands before you? You will find in the rule of order, as proposed, you not only cut off debate, but you cut it off before it commences, if you will. The previous question is never ordered until debate is exhausted, but here you propose to cut off debate in its incipiency. The previous question is a great aid to legislation, and yet you retain it and the motion to lay on the table, and that without debate. You propose by the sentence I desire to strike out, not only to lay on the table any amendment without debate, but that amendment shall not interrupt the question before us, which is unparliamentary, according to all precedents that I know anything about. What is the object of a motion to lay on the table? It is when the house is not in a condition to consider the question then pending, and desires to lay it over to a more convenient season, whether it be indefinitely or to a period fixed. Not that you will never entertain it; that is not the object of laying upon the table; but to postpone the consideration of the subject to a more convenient season. Now, you propose to substitute that motion for another, which all parliamentary authors introduce to get rid of a subject that is indefinitely postponed. If the convention is willing to entertain and consider the question, but not at the particular time when it is moved, the proper course is to postpone the subject to another day, or order it to be laid on the table. When the members individually want more information on the subject than they possess at the time, the question that turns up is a motion for postponement, so as to give them time for reflection. The proper motion in such a case is a motion for a postponement of the subject. If something which calls for special attention is before the house, such postponement may be effected by a motion to lay the matter on the table. The subject may then be taken up at any time and considered when it may suit the convenience of the assembly. So you perceive that to lay a matter on the table provides that such matter is liable to be called up at any future time when the assembly is desirous to do so. This motion for postponement is usually resorted to when the assembly has something else before it which claims its special attention, and, therefore a proposal for a postponement for a short and indefinite time is resorted to, with power to take it up when convenient. This motion takes precedence and supersedes all other statutory motions. It seems to me, Mr. President, that there is no valid objection to the first amendment, that having answered the previous question. It simply gives the House the right to bring around the main question and the then pending question not already debated. On the second amendment, to lay on the table, where that is carried—where the motion to lay on the table is carried—the house will proceed with the subject matter under discussion, the same as if it didn't prevail. This is a good way to legislate. There can be no objection to that kind of procedure. If you move to reject the amendment, and don't move to lay it on the table, it is bad legislation in any point of view. The object of laying it on the table, you perceive, is simply to postpone the consideration of the question.

Mr. Burgwin—I presume, Sir, the question will be defeated before we take a vote upon it. Two propositions are before us. One that we adopt as the rule of order the "previous question." That is a matter for very careful consideration, and I hope this house will stop and deliberate before we put upon our rules of law that rule which has been justly termed "gag law." The whole sum and substance of the previous question is that a majority of the house can do as they please; for by a vote they can stop all debate and prevent that discussion which I think in every Government and in every church, should always prevail. We have been practicing under what may be considered the rule of the Senate of the United States. The Senate and the House of Representatives have differed in regard to this "previous question." The House of Representatives have the previous question as one of their rules, and any one of us who reads the debates in Congress, will see how often the exercise of that rule has been complained of by the minority, for in the midst of a debate the "previous question" is called when many members wish to be heard, and when many members ought to be heard. The Senate has never adopted such a rule, and the way that they have practiced in regard to this question, as I understand it, is to appoint a time when a vote shall be taken. Thus all the members have notice that a vote will be taken at such a time. That same method of proceeding has been the practice of this house heretofore. We all recollect—who were members of this General Convention—how frequently that rule was put into force. After the discussion had been carried on for a certain length of time when there was a feeling through the house that the matter was threadbare, so that it was time to take a vote, the premature rule of closing the debate instantly, or fixing a time for its hearing to-morrow, say at 10 o'clock, or this afternoon at 4 o'clock, was resorted to on which occasion a vote would be taken on the question. It strikes me, Sir, that the constitution provides that there shall be freedom—unlimited freedom—of debate. How can there be freedom of debate if a majority of this house shall close that debate, and shall close the mouth of every member of the house? I ask that this question be taken and considered by vote—that we first take a vote on the action of the gentleman from Louisiana that the "previous question" be inserted as one of the rules of the house.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, New-York—Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment that shall bear upon both questions. It is:

"In order to secure the due freedom of debate and the proper dispatch of the business of the house, any member may move to reject, amend, or otherwise move any resolution or measure reported for adoption by any committee of the house."

That secures the right of debate affirmatively. That secures to the members the great right of Magna Charta. I propose to add to the twelfth rule the above resolution.

A Member—I object. The eleventh rule is the subject before the house.

Mr. Ruggles—I also move that ten minutes be allowed every speaker.

The President, (after privately questioning Mr. Ruggles)—Gentlemen, two amendments are proposed to the eleventh rule now before the house. Mr. Ruggles says he wishes to combine them in one and make it the twelfth rule.

A Delegate from Western New-York—You can never compel a body to accept or reject a proposal without debate. It is proper in such a case to move to lay it on the table. When a motion is laid on the table it shows simply that the convention is not willing to adopt or reject that question, but to lay it aside for the present and take up something else. I submit that the insertion of the words "previous question" is against the constitution, and that freedom of debate should be allowed.

The President—I consider the resolution of Mr. Ruggles to be simply argumentative. Mr. Ruggles says he will offer it as part of the eleventh rule, therefore it is in order as the first amendment to be voted upon as part of the eleventh rule.

Mr. Burgwin—I submit that when there are two distinct amendments you take action first on the first amendment, and then on the second.

A Delegate from Western New-York—If I understand it, the proposition of Mr. Ruggles takes the place of the previous question, and that the motion is that the words "previous question" be put out.

The President—No, Sir; he could not have made that, for the words "previous question" have never been put in.

A Delegate—The motion of Mr. Ruggles is to amend the previous question by inserting the words of his proposition. If we take the amendment to the amendment the previous question is wiped out.

Mr. Ruggles—I recommend it as a substitute for the amendment.

The President—There is no time for a substitute now. The first question is upon the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. Ruggles intimated in a low tone that he would withdraw his resolution for the present.

The President—Mr. Ruggles withdraws his motion for the present.

A Delegate—I move the indefinite postponement of the amendment to insert the words "previous question" in the eleventh rule.

The motion on the insertion of the words "previous question" was here withdrawn.

At this stage of the proceedings the several amendments to the eleventh rule were put to a vote and were lost.

The eleventh rule of the convention consequently remains in *statu quo*.

A short debate here again recurred on Mr. Ruggles' motion to confine the speakers to ten minutes.

Mr. Parker—Such a course will prevent freedom of debate.

The resolution was put and lost.

THE TWELFTH RULE.

The twelfth rule, which is as follows, was next taken up for discussion:

12. There shall be no debate upon a resolution which proposes to refer any matter to a committee, or upon a motion to recommit any subject which has been before a committee. And if objection be made to the consideration of a resolution designed for the action of the house, without a reference to a committee, it shall lie over, and come up the next day as unfinished business. But the member who offers such resolution or motion may speak five minutes for the purpose of explaining its object.

The clerk having read the rule as above, said he had three observations to make before anything further was done. He had three notices. In the first place the Treasurer would be at his desk on the platform to-morrow morning, for the purpose of receiving assessments canonically made upon the dioceses, for defraying the expenses of the General Convention, and he (the Treasurer) requested immediate attention to the matter. He was also requested to give notice that the annual meeting of the Indian Commission, at Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue, was going on, and the delegates were invited to attend; and furthermore that tickets were provided for them by the American Institute to attend there whenever they deemed fit.

The following committee was appointed to express the gratification of the convention to Right Rev. Dr. Selwin, Bishop of Lichfield, England, for his presence: Dr. Breck, Dr. Vinton, and George W. Race.

The Secretary then announced that lunch was ready, and the convention took a recess at 2 o'clock for half an hour.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE DEBATE ON THE DIOCESE OF CALIFORNIA RESUMED.

At 2:20 P. M. the House reassembled. The Secretary having called the roll the discussion of the rules was, on motion, suspended.

A Texas deputy asked that the memorials of the dioceses of Texas and California for a division be printed and referred to the Committee on Canons.

A Kentucky deputy thought that would be incurring an unnecessary expense.

Dr. Schenck, Brooklyn, thought that though the item was small the aggregate expenses would be large, and he would move that the memorials should be read there as part of the deputies' speeches.

A New-Jersey deputy asked permission to present papers relating to the Diocese of New-Jersey.

The Chairman declined to receive them until the discussion on the matter of the Texas and California memorials was over.

Mr. Rogers, of Texas, urged that the memorials be printed and referred.

The Chair put the motion, which was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Mead, of Connecticut, moved that 12 o'clock be designated as the time to receive the delegates from Canada, and hear their addresses, and also that a committee be appointed to wait upon the visitors, and escort them to the house. Carried.

The New-Jersey deputy here succeeded in presenting the papers touching the division of the diocese of New-Jersey, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on New-Dioceses. Carried.

A deputy moved that in future each session shall be from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., allowing half an hour at 1:30 for a recess. Carried.

Here several deputies called for the orders of the day to be proceeded with, but the Chairman said that Dr. Mead asked first that he be allowed to have a proposition referred to the Committee on Canons.

Resolved, That the following be added to the standing order and referred, namely, that the Secretary of the House of Delegates and Treasurer of the convention shall be members of this House, with the right to speak as to the subjects of their respective offices without the right to vote.

Carried.

The Chairman then announced the following message from the House of Bishops:

The General Convention reciprocates the greeting of the Church Congress, and prays for the unity of our Church in the bosom of the Lord Jesus.

DISCUSSION OF THE RULES OF ORDER RESUMED.

On motion the discussion of the Rules of Order was resumed, and the amendment to the twelfth rule under consideration before recess was adopted. The rule was as follows:

There shall be no debate upon a resolution which proposes to refer any matter to a committee, or upon a motion to recommit any subject which has been before a committee. And if objection be made to the consideration of a resolution designed for the action of the house without a reference to a committee, it shall lie over and come up the next day as unfinished business. But the member who offers such resolution or motion may speak five minutes for the purpose of explaining its object.

Mr. Stephenson, of Kansas, moved another amendment, by inserting after the words "unfinished business" the clause, "but, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present, the house may at once consider the resolution."

The amendment was adopted, as was also the rule thus amended.

The Chairman read rule 13, which was as follows:

13. All amendments shall be considered in the order in which they are moved. When a proposed amendment is under consideration, a motion to amend the same may be made. No after amendment to such second amendment shall be in order. No proposition on a subject different from the one under consideration shall be received under color of a substitute.

Mr. Race, of Louisiana, thought it seemed to him that the first line of rule 13 said what was not true in point of fact. He held that the universal action in such a case was in the reverse order. It has always been held that the amendment to an amendment was put first and the amendment afterward, and, in case both were carried, then the rule itself, thus amended. He thought that the convention did not want to do business in that way. He would move that all amendments should be in reverse order.

Dr. Spalding, of Pittsburg, thought the last speaker was mistaken. The rule as read did not apply to an amendment to an amendment, but to a second or third amendment to the motion itself, such amendments being independent of each other.

Dr. Payne, of Albany, thought the rule would be unnecessary, as the reading in the order of presentation would be a matter of course and of courtesy.

A Long Island deputy said every succeeding amendment must be an amendment to some previous amendment.

Judge Sheffey, of Virginia, explained that such was not the case. It was not out of order to consider amendments in the order in which they were moved. In the Congress of the United States there are thousands of amendments thus submitted for consideration.

Cries of "Question."

The Chairman said the question was on the amendment of the deputy from Louisiana.

The question was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Garthwaite, of New-Jersey, moved to insert after the third sentence the words, "When an amendment to an amendment is under consideration a substitute for the whole matter may be received." This, he said, would restore the old rule as it read three years ago.

Judge Sheffey said that clause was in the old rule, but that rule was knocked on the head by a previous rule allowing an amendment to an amendment to an amendment to be a substitute for the whole matter. This way of allowing a substitute to be presented takes a question by brute force from before the house just when the house has heard the whole matter attentively and patiently and is prepared to vote intelligently upon it. What is to be gained by such a parliamentary law as this? The speaker answered his own question by reading some pages from *Cushing's Manual*. Such a practice, he continued, would tend to embarrass rather than facilitate business. There is really no such thing as a substitute in parliamentary phrase. He would therefore move to strike out "substitute," and insert the word "amendment," in the last line.

The motion was put and carried.

Dr. Runcie, of Missouri, wanted to know if it was to be understood that no substitute could be offered after an amendment was made to an amendment.

The Chairman said such was the fact.

Mr. Spalding, of Pittsburg, thought they ought to have such a rule as was provided for by the last house. He had once seen a political question introduced into a church meeting, and by offering a substitute a gentleman saved that convention from what would have been a most deplorable result.

Judge Sheffey said that all that gentleman would have to do would be to appeal to the house, and ask it to vote down the amendment to the amendment in the case just mentioned.

Dr. Spalding knew that that proposition would not have met the difficulty. If the gentleman from Virginia had been where some others of the members found themselves, he would have seen the importance of sometimes not being obliged to vote at all on a question before the house. The speaker would maintain there ought not to be three amendments. They all understood what a substitute was, and understood that where amendments were piled upon amendments there would be much confusion. He would now move to insert that portion of the old rule.

Mr. Johnson, of Savannah, would urge the adoption of the substitute instead of the amendment, and thought the old rule was the proper one.

Judge Otis, of Illinois, said the house was asked to change an old rule, which has been the rule for a long number of years. It is a rule among business men, and he thought among clergymen—"When you are in doubt, hasten slowly." Why move away from the old rule? It did well enough, and they had better keep where they were. It was the rule of the House of Bishops, and by adopting it they would be in accord with that house.

The amendment (to restore the old rule) was put and carried.

Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, then remarked that the House had already passed a rule that no such motion as the last could be entertained. They did not want to make a new *Cushing's Manual* there. The old parliamentary rules were enough for them. He would deprecate those discussions on the subject of parliamentary usage, and thought it was a mistake to continue those debates and that kind of discussion.

Next in order was the discussion of the fourteenth rule of order, which is as follows:

14. In all questions decided numerically, the motion to reconsider must be made by one deputy, and seconded by another, who voted in the majority; or, in case of equal division, by those who voted in the negative; and in case of a vote by orders, where there is a concurrence of both orders, a motion to reconsider shall be made by a majority of a deputation from any diocese of either order voting in the majority; and, in case of a non-concurrence of orders, the motion to reconsider shall come from a majority of a deputation from a diocese of that order which gave the majority in the negative; and in either case a motion to reconsider shall be seconded by a majority of any deputation of either order, without regard to its previous vote. And all motions to reconsider shall be made and seconded on the day the vote is taken or the next succeeding day.

Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Easton, moved as an amendment, "That the word 'one' before 'deputy' be stricken out, and that for it the word 'a' be substituted. Also, that the words 'and seconded by another,' be stricken out, and that for 'by those who' be substituted 'by one who,' thus making the first two clauses read: 'In all questions decided numerically the motion to reconsider must be made by a deputy who voted in the majority, or, in case of equal division, by one who voted in the negative,' " &c. The amendment was seconded, but it was lost, and the rule, as reported, was carried without further debate.

The fifteenth rule awoke no discussion, and was carried as a matter of course. It is as follows:

15. The reports of all committees shall be in writing, and shall be received, of course, and without motion for acceptance, unless recommitted by a vote of the house. All reports recommending or requiring any action or expression of opinion by the house, shall be accompanied by a resolution for the action of the house therein.

The sixteenth rule introduced considerable discussion. It was:

16. No business shall be introduced for the consideration of the house after the thirteenth day of its session, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Ex-Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, objected to the rule as it stood. Supposing, he said, that after the thirteenth day a communication was sent down by the House of Bishops, under the rule it could not be received. He moved as an amendment that the word "new" be inserted before "business."

It was suggested that the meaning of the rule was clear, and that there was no need of the amendment. But to prevent misunderstanding the amendment was seconded and carried.

Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Massachusetts, thought the rule, even as amended, might work great harm. To be sure, he said, two-thirds of the house can, by a special vote, allow the introduction of any new business, and they probably would do so if it was important. But in many cases it would be impossible to tell before the business was introduced whether it was important or not; and so a very natural mistake might prevent a two-thirds vote being obtained, thus excluding matter which ought to have been introduced. More than this, he thought such a rule would prevent many from even attempting to introduce business after the appointed time. Furthermore it was not necessary that any new business, if introduced after the time named, should embarrass the house at all. There were many ways of disposing of it. It might be indefinitely postponed, or laid on the table, or put off till the next convention. The rule was a new one, and he thought it was not a necessary one, although he did not doubt that his friend from Connecticut (Rev. Dr. Mead) could easily mention cases in which it had been necessary.

Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, remembered a case in which a very important canon had been introduced for consideration at a very advanced stage of the convention, and he thought that the rule was necessary to prevent just such things as that. New and important business, he said, should not be introduced in the hurry of the last few days, and the limit must be drawn somewhere. He was not prepared to say that that limit should in this case be drawn at the thirteenth day. Indeed, as the session would probably last to the twentieth day, judging from other conventions, he thought that the limit would be better drawn at the sixteenth day. He therefore moved that "sixteenth" be substituted for "thirteenth." The amendment was seconded and carried, as was also the sixteenth rule, without further amendment.

Although no action had been taken upon the seventeenth rule when the house adjourned, its introduction awoke an animated discussion. It is:

17. Whenever any nomination for a Missionary Bishopric, sent down from the House of Bishops, shall be under consideration, the house shall sit with closed doors.

Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, did not like the rule because it seemed to make a distinction between the action to be taken in case of the nomination of a Diocesan Bishop, and that in case of the nomination of a Missionary Bishop. He thought the action ought to be the same in both cases as a matter of course, and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, thought that they ought to sit with closed doors, but, as a matter of historic fairness, every word uttered ought to be sacredly preserved though never made public until the proper time came. He did not know how to put his meaning in form exactly, but he remembered a case in which stenographic reports had been made, and then safely guarded, ready to be produced if ever it was necessary.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, moved as a substitute:

That if any subject whatsoever comes before this house necessitating the discussion of personal character, this house may, upon motion, sit with closed doors.

He had, he said, been revolted by the criticism upon candidates for the Episcopacy by the press, and by men who were not men fit to speak to them. It was shocking and disgraceful. It was, he thought, eminently proper, and even necessary, that the character of these candidates should be discussed in secret in the fullest manner. But they had a right to be protected from the criticism and the sneers of the general public. Therefore he was in favor of his amendment, or rather substitute, since it would secure the right to secrecy. Furthermore he thought this action on the part of the General Convention would sensibly affect the action of the Diocesan Conventions on the same point.

The substitute was seconded, but before it could be put to the house or debated, the President announced that by the rules the convention stood adjourned, as 4 o'clock, the hour for adjournment, had arrived. A motion to continue business until the rules had been disposed of was made, but decided out of order, as the convention was already adjourned. The deputies thereupon separated until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

PETITIONERS TO THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Petitions have been extensively circulated by certain of the Low Church party, advocating such modifications of the baptismal and other services in the prayer-book, as will meet with their respective views, but it is not believed that the signatures to these have been either so numerous or important as to invite extreme action on the part of the convention."

The above is from THE TIMES of to-day. I wish to say in reply that the petitioners do not ask or desire "extreme action" on the part of the convention. Low Churchmen will be satisfied with very reasonable and moderate action. The Bishops united at the last convention in saying that the word "regenerate," as used in the office for baptism, does not mean what, in ordinary use, it is believed to mean, and what most people in the Church claim it means even in that office. It is asked that this ambiguous word may be dropped from the service, or, at least, that the privilege of omitting it may be granted in such form as to the convention may seem best. Whether those who unite in the request are either "so numerous or important" as to invite action on the part of the convention, may be judged from the fact that the old, large, conservative Diocese of Virginia voted in its last convention, by 150 to 14, to unite in the request. The difficulty has been that the last two General Conventions have refused to grant any petition of the minority, while they have shown themselves too ready to legislate against them. The consequence is they have left them all but hopeless of any concession. It was this spirit which led to the Cummins movement. There are many who cherish a lingering hope, and it remains to be seen whether the convention will grant this reasonable, but very earnest, prayer of the petitioners. L.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

THE WEATHER REPORTS.

A LITTLE LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY—THE DISTRICTS OF COUNTRY.

The districts of country mentioned in the daily weather reports are officially described as follows:

Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island as the *New-England States*.

New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia as the *Middle States*, and that part of those States lying east of the Alleghenies as the *Middle Atlantic States*.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Northern and Eastern Florida as the *South Atlantic States*.

Eastern Mississippi, Alabama, and North-western Florida as the *Eastern Gulf States*.

Western Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas as the *Western Gulf States*.

Sometimes the South Atlantic States, Eastern Gulf, that portion of Mississippi not included in the Eastern Gulf States, with Tennessee and Kentucky, are grouped together as the *Southern States*.

Lower Lakes means Lake Erie and Ontario, with adjacent territory.

Upper Lakes means Lake Superior, Huron, and Michigan, with adjacent territory.

The *Lake region* includes the upper and lower lakes.

The *extreme North-west* includes that portion of Dakota lying west of the Missouri River and the eastern portion of Wyoming and Montana Territories.

The *North-west* means the country lying between the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers.

The *South-western States* means that portion of the Western Gulf States lying west of the Mississippi River and including Arkansas.

Pacific States include California, Oregon, and Washington Territory.

The *Ohio Valley* includes the belt of country about 200 miles broad, from Pittsburg to Cairo.

The *Upper Mississippi Valley* includes the belt of country about 200 miles broad, from St. Paul to Cairo.

The *Lower Mississippi Valley* includes a belt of country 200 miles broad, from Cairo to Vicksburg. Below Vicksburg the character of the country so changes that it is no longer described as a valley.

The *Missouri Valley* includes a belt of country 200 miles broad, from Fort Sully to St. Charles, Mo.

The *St. Lawrence Valley* includes a belt of country 200 miles broad, from Lake Ontario to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River.

The extensions "from Missouri to Ohio," &c., refer to areas reaching to and including the central portions of the States named. Thus a report "westerly winds extending from Iowa to Pennsylvania," would signify that those winds would be felt in the interior of those States, as well as over the territory lying between them of the respective States.

In "*the Coasts*," &c., is included the land between the coasts and the parallel range of coast hills or mountains. In Texas, Louisiana, and Northern Florida, a belt of land extending a hundred miles inward would be included.

A SCIENTIFIC BEQUEST.

Lord Derby announces in the *Gazette* that the Italian Minister in London has communicated to him a copy of the will of the late M. Girolamo Ponti, of Milan, by which he has bequeathed a portion of his property to the "Academies of Science of London, Paris, and Vienna." It is understood that the relatives of the testator intend to dispute the will and as it does not clearly appear what British society is indicated, the Secretary of State gives notice of the bequest in order that those societies which may wish to put forward their claims may take such steps in the matter as they shall think fit. The will, which is a remarkable one, contains the following passages relating to the bequest: "I dispose of the whole of what belongs to me on this day in favor of the three Academies of Sciences, of London, (capital of England,) Paris, (capital of France,) and Vienna, (capital of Austria,) so that my said patrimony is to be divided among the said three academies, in equal parts (after deduction of certain charges.) My patrimony consists for the greater part of mortgages, and, taking account of interest, amounts at present to 865,000 Austrian lire. Each of the three academies above named shall be bound to invest in a perfectly safe and profitable manner the third part of my patrimony which falls to its share, and with the proceeds to institute two annual competitions forever, in equal amounts. Consequently, each of the aforesaid academies will have to appoint a committee to decide upon the grant of the rewards annexed to the two competitions, which are to embrace the following branches: 1, Mechanics. 2. Agriculture. 3. Physics and Chemistry. 4. Travels by sea or by land. 5. Literature. The object of the committee must be to give the preference to whomsoever among the competitors shall have advanced the sciences by the discovery of new and simple appliances, and this refers to mechanics, physics, chemistry, and agriculture. In regard to travels by sea and land, whoever has distinguished himself by a long journey by land and by sea, or has been able to make propositions fitting to diminish the dangers inherent in the present systems, should have the preference. In default of inventors and distinguished travelers, the committee will turn its attention to the most distinguished publications of original works, or at least of translations from other languages of works upon the above-mentioned sciences and travels, including literature."

PRIESTS AND SCHOOL-MASTERS IN FRANCE.

Three curious articles have just appeared in the *Dixneuvième Siècle*, under the signature of Francisque Sarcey. The writer has obtained possession of a report addressed by the village school-masters of France to the Minister of Public Instruction. His article deals with the answer of the school-masters to a question put them by the Minister, asking what complaints they had to make about the authority legally exercised by the clergy over public instruction. The replies are certainly startling. From the Seine-et-Oise comes the following: "Difficult indeed is the situation of the school-master when mayor and priest of his district do not agree! No man can serve two masters. We have known a school-master who polished the floors of his priest's house and did the heavy work in general." Another priest had applied for his school-master to be changed, denouncing him as an *énergumène* and a *démon*. Inquiry elicited the following answer: "M. Le Curé wished to make his school-master dig his garden. He refused to do it. This was the sole cause of his rage. On the master's refusal to sing, being ill, his curé caused him to lose fourteen pupils out of twenty-six, threatening the parents to dismiss the children from catechism class." Other statements follow, almost as hard to believe. A school-master is brutally dismissed for declining to give six weeks instead of the legal month as holiday. His wife, being in childbed at the time, dies from the effect of the removal. Another is made to do penance on his knees in the church on Sunday, before all the parish. In fact, it would seem by these reports that the village school-master is no better than a servant of the curé. He says "my school-master," as he says "my sacristan." It is the school-master's duty to fold the vestments, to ring the bells, and to sweep the church, and he seems to be lucky if he escapes more menial duties. Schools kept by *religieux* are granted every advantage. "In general, the salary of a *religieux*," reports the Academy of Besançon, "is higher than that of a laic. The Commune supplies and keeps up their furniture. Two *religieux* are wanted where one laic suffices. Ah! if we dared tell what we suffer in this rude life we should open many eyes, and dissipate many prejudices. It is an injustice to leave a poor lay school-master struggling with the numbers of a large school, while close by there is a foundation of *religieux* or *religieuses* three times as numerous in its staff." It is to be observed that M. Sarcey appears to be dealing with a private report collected eight years ago. He assures us that things are worse still at the present time.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

ADDRESS OF HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX AT SOUTH BEND, IND.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax addressed a large meeting of his friends and neighbors at South Bend on the evening of the 7th inst. The following are the main points of his speech:

Again, as more than once in the recent past, the continued ascendency of the Republican organization becomes a matter of national importance. In the dark hours of the rebellion its overthrow would have been hailed, not only with exultant joy, but with inspiring hope also by every rebel, in council or in camp. When the reinauguration of Abraham Lincoln and another Republican Congress so materially aided the heroism of the soldiers of the Union in ending the war, and the disloyal State Governments recognized by the overthrown Confederacy had tumbled into ruins, nothing but Republican supremacy prevented their reconstruction on a basis that would have virtually restored slavery by shameful enactments that all colored laborers who did not hire out for a year should be sold as vagrants for a term of time at the Court-house door of their county. Foiled in this vile attempt by the unyielding opposition of the victorious Republican Party, violence was next resorted to in many localities where they had power, and especially when they thought the signs of the times foreshadowed Republican defeat. The wholesale and defiant expulsion of the colored members of the Georgia Legislature, and putting in their seats the rebels they had defeated, was an illustration of one class of these outrages, and the bloody massacre of 1866, at New-Orleans, was directly traceable to the hope of Republican overthrow, based on the defection of Andrew Johnson and his supporters. Not content with this, the infamous Kuklux Klan, by murders, whipping, torture, and menace, established their reign of terror over the colored race; absolutely compelling many white citizens, also, to make public renunciation of their political faith to avert threatened death, and exiling others from their homes by denunciatory messages and personal intimidation by these masked and malignant outlaws.

Although these outrages—so disgraceful to a civilized nation, and especially so to one claiming to be as free as ours—were ridiculed as false by many who knew better, they continued to dishonor large portions of some of the Southern States until national legislation, enacted by Republican votes in Congress, brought these unrepentant and vindictive rebels to justice, and sent many of them to the prisons they so richly deserved. And the Congressional investigation proved that even the half of their crimes had not been previously known. Now, when hope of Republican defeat revives in their breasts, the work of outrage and massacre recommences, staining our national escutcheon and dishonoring our American name and fame. The White Man's League, inspired by treason—whose corner-stone is hatred of the constitutional amendments, and whose organization is military and threatening—takes up the work of terrorizing the South, which the exposed and convicted Kuklux were compelled temporarily to abandon. It is not any purpose of mine to discuss the Louisiana question in any of its aspects, as to whether the Kellogg administration was a *de jure* government as it certainly was *de facto*, or whether it might not have been wiser for Congress to have ordered a new election there under supervision that the candid of all parties would have pronounced impartial, or whether the remarkable agreement recently entered into there does not concede, by the public pledge of those calling themselves the conservative people's party, that "they will cause all violence and intimidation, if any exists, to cease throughout the State," that they have the power, by their organization, to command or restrain such "violence and intimidation." My purpose is above anything of a partisan character. It is to show that our endangered national character should be considered by all our people; and that to allow the humblest of our citizens to be oppressed or outraged on account of his political principles, dishonors us all and shames us before the world. I abstain, therefore, from any analysis of the principles of the White League, except to say that their arguments could be used against poor or unlearned men because of their poverty or ignorance, as forcibly as against men of color because of their color; and to add that their organization is as unconstitutional in its spirit as one that would propose to refuse New-England or Indiana any representation in the Senate, or to assume the payment by the nation of the rebel debt.

The Fourteenth Amendment to our National Constitution declares all of our people citizens of the United States as well as of their respective States, and guarantees to them equal protection under the law, irrespective of race or color. And that solemn constitutional pledge of the Republic must be maintained against all enemies, if we do not wish our land to become a byword and reproach among the nations of the earth. Of course all crime and violence cannot be extirpated before the millennium. But the era of political intimidation, outrage, and assassination must cease, if we do not wish to be irretrievably disgraced. Every citizen, no matter how poor or friendless, must be protected in the South in the exercise of his free speech and free ballot exactly as those who fought to destroy the nation are protected in their liberty and property, their politics and persons, at the North. This era of violence on account of political opinions must end. Twenty years ago in Kansas, white men were threatened, outraged, murdered, because they preferred liberty there to slavery. A few years later, the whole South became the arena of similar violence; and you cannot have forgotten how a poor white man who dared to defend liberty and the Union was barreled up at Friar's Point, Mississippi, and the barrel rolled into the river, that he might die the most horrid of deaths, to punish him for his principles. And I need not repeat the sad stories of recent political assassinations, which, in spite of all attempts to palliate them, stand out before the world in all their wicked and inexcusable enormity. And hence I assert, in conclusion as at the commencement, that the continued ascendancy of the Republican Party is a matter of far more importance to the nation than to the party itself. Its overthrow would be hailed with exultation by every one who ever wore the Kuklux mask, or who had enjoyed the murdering of radicals, or who had participated in the burning of negro school-houses. The deeds of violence which have shocked the civilized world and would dishonor even barbarism itself, would be multiplied ten fold in their joy at the defeat of the power under whose restraint, exposure, and punishment they have so long and so unwillingly chafed. For they have realized that whenever the arm of the State was in any way so shortened that it either could not or would not defend and protect, those whose votes established the three great amendments of the Constitution have insisted that the arm of the nation should be extended to defend even the humblest or poorest of our people in the rights guaranteed by these amendments as potentially as if they were the richest or proudest in all the land.

It is certainly fitting that one as entirely outside, in thought or desire, of all public life as I am, should speak thus plainly. For it concerns the citizen even more than the politician. If abroad the most friendless of all our citizens should be molested because of his principles, the nation would insist, through its navy and army, on adequate redress and punishment. And, on our own soil, the same citizen is entitled to the same protection. If the nation claims the right to come to your house or mine, South or North, and to compel us to enter its army, and to bleed and die for its protection, we have the right to claim the protection of the nation in all our rights of citizenship, if needed; for allegiance and protection are one and inseparable, now and forever. And the South understands right well that those who established in the Constitution equal protection for all, intend to go to the fullest extent of constitutional power in the maintenance of those rights against all enemies, open or masked, at home as well as abroad.

Often during the war, and during reconstruction, when sophistical appeals were made to you to vote some other ticket, I told you that there was one ballot that every rebel, and the whole world besides, understood without explanation; that when you voted the Republican ticket all mankind understood that you meant that the rebellion had to be destroyed, and all rebel plans had to be overthrown. Again I say to you, with equal emphasis and sincerity, if you wish unrepentant rebels to understand that the three constitutional amendments, the result of the war, must be maintained and obeyed, vote the Republican ticket. If you wish them to understand that political ruffianism and assassination must cease in the South, vote the Republican ticket. If you would command these political murderers to stop their wicked work, vote the Republican ticket. If you desire the life of the poorest to be protected equally with the most influential, remember that a Republican vote at the North may stop a White League bullet at the South. Your solid, triumphant Republican voting *heretofore* spoke for the Union, for liberty, and for a victorious and beneficent peace, more commandingly than all your orators. And exactly similar Republican voting can speak just as effectively and authoritatively for peace, for law and order, for personal protection, and against political violence and assassination *now*. And this is *your* personal responsibility to-day.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The stock market yesterday gave indications of strength, but in the closing hours was depressed, in consequence of the actual failure of a broker and the rumored failure of several dry-goods houses. The reports in regard to the dry-goods houses could not be substantiated, and were doubtless invented and circulated by the "bears" for the purpose of depressing stocks. This business of "bearing" stocks by circulating false and damaging reports is being more extensively practiced in Wall street at present than at any previous period. Lake Shore, yesterday, was made the special object of attack, and a printed circular, containing statements calculated to cause a decline in the stock, was extensively circulated. This device, however, failed of its intended purpose, as the statements in the circular were promptly contradicted.

VIRGINIA.

THE INTENDED DUEL BETWEEN GENS. MAHONE AND JOHNSON.

GEN. MAHONE'S INFLUENCE IN STATE POLITICS—THE ORIGIN OF THE QUARREL BETWEEN HIM AND GEN. JOHNSON—ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES—HOW THE MATTER WAS SETTLED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VA., Monday, Oct. 5, 1874.

Nothing more significantly indicates the power of Gen. William Mahone in Virginia politics, and the divisions that he is creating in the Conservative Party, than the recent difficulty between him and Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of this city. A vacancy had been made in the State Senate by the resignation of Col. J. K. Connolly, of this city, who is now studying for the Baptist ministry, and Gen. B. T. Johnson, Col. W. C. Carrington, and Gen. A. S. McRae were competitors for the convention nomination. On Monday, 28th of September, a primary election was held in this city to choose delegates to a convention to make this nomination. On the Saturday night previous, Gen. Mahone came over suddenly from Petersburg. On Monday morning the cards, placards, and handbills of the three aspirants flooded the city, and among them was one as follows:

DOWN WITH MAHONE INTERFERENCE!

Gen. William Mahone arrived in Richmond Saturday evening. The Exchange Hotel is his usual stopping place, but this time he took the St. James, and did not register his name. He assembled his followers immediately, and organized a ring to beat Gen. Johnson for the Senate. Long live King Mahone! He wants to control Richmond! Turn out, Conservative voters, and vote down this impertinent interference with your affairs. The same faction in this city that works for Mahone has started the false cry that Gen. Johnson is paid attorney of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He has no interest other than such as he has in common with all the people of Richmond, and he is opposed to the extension of the Valley Railroad beyond Salem.

This was met by the following handbill.

A DESPERATE TRICK.

The friends of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, with a view of bolstering up his waning fortunes, have put forth a handbill in regard to the presence of Gen. Mahone in this city, charging that he is here for the purpose of influencing the pending primary election. *The whole story is infamously false, and made out of whole cloth*, for the purpose of inducing the enemies of Gen. Mahone to vote for Johnson. The trick is too thin, and cannot influence sensible men. Gen. Mahone is here on business connected with one of the departments of State, and has never, in any manner, shape, or form, attempted to influence a human being in this matter; and, in fact, *did not know of the primary election until he reached the city*. Let the friends of Richmond give no ear to such absurd stories.

During the day a friend of Gen. Mahone waited on Gen. Johnson with a note, inquiring if he were the author of the handbill first given above, or responsible for it. It is well known that Gen. Johnson was not its author, but, having been written in his interest by a friend, he answered promptly to the following effect: "I am responsible for the handbill, and am now actively engaged in having it distributed by thousands throughout the city."

On the following Wednesday evening rumors were rife that a duel was pending between the two Generals, and, the Police taking the matter in hand, it was found that both gentlemen, each accompanied by a friend, had left the city, Gen. Johnson going toward Baltimore and Gen. Mahone toward Norfolk. Telegrams were at once sent to both the cities named and others, putting the authorities on the *qui vive* in regard to the affair, and late Wednesday night, at his rooms in a hotel of Norfolk, Gen. Mahone was arrested by the Mayor of that city, who bound him in a penalty of $10,000 not to break the peace for twelve months, especially toward Gen. B. T. Johnson, nor within the same period to fight a duel in or out of the State with the said Johnson. Even this did not stop excited expectation, and the public eagerly listened for news of the movements of the principals and their seconds. Gen. Mahone remained ill at Norfolk until noon of Friday, when he returned by special train to his home in Petersburg. The same night Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, with Gen. Jubal Early and Major Snowden Andrews, returned to his home in this city. It was then learned that a compromise, peaceful and mutually satisfactory, had been arranged at Weldon, N. C., Capt. James Barron Hope, editor of the Norfolk *Landmark*, acting for Gen. Mahone, and Gen. Early for Gen. Johnson, Gen. M. Ransom, of North Carolina, being called in as umpire. What were the terms of this compromise have not yet been made public, and may not be. It has been said that Gen. Mahone sent word to Johnson that he would fight notwithstanding his bond, but this is denied, and it is now said that Capt. Hope offered to take his principal's place, but that Gen. Johnson declined the accommodation, as he had no quarrel with Capt. Hope. It is said that Gen. Early is greatly chagrined that there was no fight. There are a great many sharp and humorous squibs current in regard to the affair, but I shall not repeat them lest some of the parties might try the duello on me.

The strangest part of the matter is that Gen. Johnson and his friends declare that neither by sending nor accepting a challenge to fight has he violated the anti-dueling statute of Virginia, which renders such violator ineligible to any office in the State, and he is still a candidate for the State Senate. While the result of the primary election here was favorable to Johnson, yet, as Henrico County is included in the district, the final result will not be known until the meeting of the Nominating Convention here on the 10th inst.

You will have remarked that in the first handbill copied above it is said that Gen. Johnson is opposed to the extension of the Valley Railroad beyond Salem. It is his railroad interests as President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company that have brought Gen. Mahone into politics; and finding that he could control it in regard to railroads, he has sought to extend his sway, with more or less success. The Valley Railroad is an offshoot of the Baltimore and Ohio, and is seeking a right of way to the Tennessee line, which will bring it into direct competition with Mahone's road. A big fight in the Legislature over the sought-for extension of the Valley Road is looked for this Winter. You will have also remarked that in the second handbill copied above it is said that Gen. Mahone was here on business with one of the departments of State. It is said that this was the Executive Department, and he is credited (how truly I do not know) with the appointment of new tobacco inspectors announced last Wednesday—all the old incumbents, except one in Petersburg, being thrown over.

There is no known change in the political situation. The Republican District Nominating Convention, or conventions, will meet here day after to-morrow. Something decisive will then be done perhaps.

Judge Guigon, of our Hustings Court, has decided the general merchants' license tax imposed by the Legislature to be in conflict with the State Constitution.

MR. SPURGEON ON SMOKING.

"Last Sunday evening, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle," says the London *Telegraph* of Sept. 24, "the deservedly popular, unquestionably benevolent, and eminently shrewd Mr. Spurgeon was preaching a sermon on the sinfulness of little sins—a somewhat favorite topic among non-conformist clergymen, and on which, under the title of *The Little Foxes*, some curious lay sermons have been written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. The gist of Mr. Spurgeon's discourse was that habitual indulgence in little sins leads to the commission of great ones—a position enforced by one of the most famous English divines in the illustration of the 'boy who plays with the devil's rattles.' At the close of his useful sermon the minister introduced an American clergyman who, he said, was anxious to address a few words to the congregation. This reverend gentleman 'improved the opportunity' by inveighing fiercely against the sin of smoking tobacco, especially in the form of cigars, and told his hearers how he had struggled and fought against the pernicious habit, and how at last, by the blessing and with the assistance of Providence, he had conquered his addictedness to the weed. Then up rose Mr. Spurgeon, and, with quiet humor, remarked that he would not allow the congregation to separate without telling them that he did not consider smoking to be a sin, and that, by the grace of God, he hoped to enjoy a good cigar before going to bed that night. Hypercriticism should discern no irreverence in the conclusion of these remarks. We should be thankful for all things; and in observing that he hoped to enjoy a cigar through the Divine grace was but echoing the natural piety of Charles Lamb, who asked why we should not say grace before going out for a walk in the fields as well as before and after meat."

OHIO POLITICS.

THE STATE SURE FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

A PROBABLE MAJORITY OF SEVEN THOUSAND AT LEAST—THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES AND PROSPECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 5, 1874.

The issues involved in the contest in Ohio and the means employed to present them to the people having been given, it now remains to state the prospects as to the result, both in the State generally and in the several Congressional districts. On this point, as on the others, I have sedulously sought to get at the truth, and have not the least doubt that I have succeeded. The statement of no one person or committee has been taken without full allowance for exaggeration, and the result is that it is safe to say that the Republicans will carry Ohio by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority, and will maintain their strength in Congress, with one possible exception. This estimate is obtained by sifting very conflicting information. One Democrat, who is a sensible men, and, having been familiar with the politics of the State for many years, should be well posted, assured me that his party would have 10,000 majority in the State; but he was also emphatic that those who were claiming 15,000 were idiots. Trying to get at the basis of his estimate, I found he put Hamilton County down at 8,000 for his side, and his estimate, therefore, vanished into thin air, for the county is not likely to be over 3,000 Democratic. Other Democrats talked even more wildly than this; but it was in almost every case easy to see that that they did not really believe what they said. There were some Republicans who talked in the same way, and there was as little faith to be put in their stories. But taking into consideration known facts, the result I have stated seems altogether probable. In the first place, as a basis, Liberal Republicanism has collapsed utterly. The men who last year and in 1872 were its most active and efficient advocates are almost without exception back in the Republican Party, working zealously for its candidates. Then, again, the "Prohibition" element has for the present subsided. A short experience of Democratic ascendency has taught the supporters of the temperance movement that half a loaf is better than no bread, and they are very generally at work for the Republican cause. These are great helps, but in addition there is the fact that the Louisiana insurrection has waked up the Western Reserve, and a very largely increased vote is reasonably expected in that quarter. Starting with this fact, and giving the Democrats Hamilton by 3,000—which is more than they are likely to get—and making Cuyahoga even—when it is perfectly certain to be largely Republican—results in an estimate which makes the State Republican by 7,000 majority. Unless matters change greatly for the worse, the counting of the ballots will very closely indicate these figures.

The Congressional districts must be dealt with separately to be understood, but it may first be said of them all that they are being thoroughly canvassed, and that in all, as a rule, the Republican Party is in excellent condition.

The First District is composed of the east half of Hamilton County. Hon. Milton Sayler, Democrat, will be elected. The Republican candidate is John K. Greene.

In the Second District—west half of Hamilton County—a very sprightly fight has been going on, and the result for a time was in doubt, but it is now generally conceded that the Republicans will gain the district by electing Hon. Job E. Stevenson over Gen. Banning, the present member, who was elected as a Liberal, and is now running as a Democrat. Mr. Stevenson, during his previous service in Congress, made a national reputation, and it is admitted by all who know the facts that he is so strong before the people that he cannot be beaten.

Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, and Warren comprise the Third District. Hon. John Quincy Smith, the Republican candidate, and present member, is sure of re-election. The Democrats have put up Hon. John S. Savage.

Darke, Green, Montgomery, and Preble make the Fourth District, where Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, the present Republican member, is sure to be returned. His opponent is John A. McMahon.

Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Shelby, and Van Wert comprise the Fifth District, which is hopelessly Democratic, and Gen. A. V. Rice will be elected. The Republican candidate is R. R. Lytle.

Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Ottawa, Williams, and Wood make the Sixth District, which is conceded by the Republicans to be doubtful, and is claimed by the Democrats. In 1872 it elected Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, Republican, by 1,065 majority, but this year Mr. Sherwood was beaten for the Republican nomination by A. M. Pratt, and, as the friends of the former claim, by fraud. There is considerable ill-feeling among the Republicans, and the Democratic candidate, Frank H. Hurd, is a strong man. It is not worth while to venture any guess about the result.

Adams, Brown, Highland, Pike, and Ross compose the Seventh District, which is Democratic. Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, the present member, will be re-elected.

Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison, and Miami make up the Eighth District, which will return Hon. William Lawrence, the present Republican member.

Delaware, Hardin, Knox, Marion, Monroe, and Union are the Ninth District. It was very close in 1872, Hon. J. W. Robinson, Republican, the present candidate, being elected by only 427 majority. But Mr. Robinson has not lost any strength, and the worst that can be said of the district is that it is doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Republicans.

Erie, Huron, Hancock, Sandusky, and Seneca are the Tenth District, and Hon. Charles Foster, Republican, and present member, will be elected.

Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto, and Vinton make the Eleventh District, which is heavily Republican. Hon. Hezekiah S. Bundy, the present member, will be returned notwithstanding the fact that a lot of independent candidates have been brought out against him.

Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, and Pickaway, making the Twelfth District, will, beyond all doubt, elect Col. A. T. Walling, Democrat, in place of Hon. Hugh J. Jewett. There will also be an election in this district to serve out Mr. Jewett's term, he having resigned to take the Presidency of the Erie Railway. Another Democrat will be chosen.

Coshocton, Licking, Muskingum, and Tuscarawas, comprising the Thirteenth District, are also Democratic. Hon. Milton I. Southard, the present member is to be returned.

Ashland, Crawford, Holmes, Richland, and Wyandott make the Fourteenth District. This is also Democratic, and Gen. J. P. Cowan will be chosen in place of Hon. John Berry, also a Democrat.

Athens, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, and Washington make the Fifteenth District, which is somewhat close, but it is conceded it will elect Hon. N. H. Van Vorhes, Republican, in place of Hon. William P. Sprague, also Republican.

Belmont, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, and Noble comprise the Sixteenth District. It is beyond all question Republican, and Hon. Lorenzo Danford, the present member, will be returned.

[illegible] stitute the Seventeenth District. This is another which is certain for the Republicans, and Hon. Laurin D. Woodworth, present member, cannot be defeated.

Lorain, Medina, Summit, and Wayne make another Republican district—the Eighteenth. Hon. James Monroe has been renominated, and of course will be elected.

Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, Portage, and Trumbull make the Nineteenth District, concerning which much more has been said than has been known. Gen. James A. Garfield is the Republican candidate, and his defeat has been widely predicted. The Republican disaffection in the district is hardly worth consideration, and it would be strange if it were. The delegates to the nominating convention were elected by popular vote, which was larger in many places than was ever before cast on such an occasion, and it would be strange if the Republicans were to be dissatisfied with their own work. Gen. Garfield was fairly placed in nomination, and no one knowing all the facts pretends to doubt that he will be elected. The Democrats have put Dr. D. B. Woods in the race against him, and Mr. Herbert is running as an Independent Republican. Neither seems to have a shadow of a chance to succeed.

From all accounts there seems to be much more danger of losing the Twentieth District, composed of Cuyahoga County, than there is of losing the Nineteenth. A very bitter fight is being made against Hon. Richard S. Parsons within the Republican ranks, and the Democrats have placed a strong man against him in Hon. H. B. Payne. It is perhaps too much to say that the district is in doubt, but upon the whole it is best to say nothing whatever about it.

This general and special review, I am convinced, tells the truth about the condition of affairs in Ohio, as nearly as it can be ascertained. That the outlook is so pleasant is largely due to Capt. A. T. Wikoff and Mr. Rodney Foos, Chairman and Secretary of the Republican State Committee, who have worked constantly since the convention in the service of the party. Every county has been fully organized, and even every school district has been looked to, in order to make sure that the full Republican vote is polled. It will be somewhat strange if these labors are not followed by the success they merit.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—THE QUESTION OF REUNION WITH THE SOUTH.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference resumed its session at Tarrytown, at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. Smith presiding. Rev. D. H. Leith conducted the religious services, after which the roll was called, and the credentials of delegates read and accepted. The Committee of Itinerancy reported favorably on the certificate of Mr. A. Meillington and he was admitted into the conference. The resolution offered on the previous day to incorporate the home school of the Church was on motion taken up and laid on the table. It is probable, however, that the resolution will eventually be passed in another shape. The characters of Revs. J. J. Smith, W. H. Johnson, R. Woodruff, P. Weaver, and M. Berriman, were examined into and accepted as satisfactory.

The following committees were appointed by the Chair:

On Boundaries and Necessities—M. Berriman and J. O. Jones.

On Collections—R. S. Hulsart, G. K. Woodward, and H. T. Hodgson.

On Sunday-schools—A. J. Conklin, D. Armstrong, and P. Weaver.

On Missions—J. H. Robinson, L. Kizer, and J. H. Painter.

On General Church Interests—S. Homan, R. Woodruff, J. S. Miller.

On Districts—H. S. Hull, D. H. Leith, and S. Raynor.

Rev. J. H. Painter was chosen a committee of one to procure money for printing the minutes. A resolution was adopted suggesting that each minister collect during the quarter preceding the conference such funds as he may able to procure to defray expenses.

Mr. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, of Pittsburg, and Mr. N. R. Swift, of Adrian, Mich., were introduced to the conference and invited to seats. The Aid Society for Superannuated Preachers decided to hold their meeting on Friday night at 7 o'clock, and the session adjourned until the afternoon.

On reassembling the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to all present, and the business of electing a President was taken up. There were three candidates in the field, but Mr. Smith was the favorite, receiving twenty-three out of twenty-nine votes cast. The vote was afterward made unanimous.

The following persons were then elected to represent the New-York Conference at the next General Conference, which will be held next May, at Princeton, Ill.: Revs. J. J. Smith, J. H. Robinson, S. Homan, C. Tomkins, J. Savage, A. H. Holgate, W. H. Johnson, A. M. Woodworth, J. H. Painter, J. Megginson, and J. Swingle.

Rev. J. Berrian offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, At the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, held at Pittsburg in 1871, appointed a commission to receive any propositions from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church looking toward a union with the South, consisting of J. Burns, J. Scott, F. H. Pierpont, A. H. Bassett, and H. R. H. Hartsook; and

Whereas, The General Conference of the M. E. Church at their last session also appointed a like commission to confer with those appointed by our Church; and

Whereas, In the annual conference lately assembled, the utterances of the members and the instructions to their delegates have all been heartily in favor of reunion, showing the sentiment to be a universal one in our denomination; therefore

Resolved 1, That we thus express our approbation and support of the report of the Committee on Reunion of the Pittsburg Annual Conference, as published in the *Methodist Recorder* of Sept. 12, 1874.

Resolved 2, That we instruct our representatives to the General Conference, to meet at Princeton in May, 1875, by their vote, and all proper use of their influence, to urge the speedy consummation of reunion.

These resolutions, which were offered for the purpose of uniting the South with the North, gave rise to considerable discussion. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the war the ministers of the North pledged their loyalty to the Union, while those of the South refused to adopt the action of their Northern brethren, and thus originated the trouble which the resolution was intended to heal. The matter was finally referred to a committee of three, consisting of J. C. Berriman, J. H. Painter, and Dr. Hanks, with full power to act.

The Conference then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning. Rev. Mr. Millington preached his maiden sermon in the evening, but owing to the storm only few persons were present.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

The Republicans have thus far made the following nominations for Congress in this State:

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Warren, Essex, and Clinton Counties—Andrew Williams.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties—William A. Wheeler.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Montgomery, and Schenectady Counties—Henry H. Hathorn.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Jefferson, Lewis, and Herkimer Counties—George A. Bagley.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Oneida County — Ellis H. Roberts.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Madison and Oswego Counties—William H. Baker.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Onondaga and Cortland Counties—Elias W. Leavenworth.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Cayuga, Wayne, and Seneca Counties—Clinton D. Macdougall.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Ontario, Livingston, and Yates Counties—Elbridge G. Lapham.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT — Tioga, Tompkins, Broome, and Schuyler Counties—Thomas C. Platt.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Chemung, Steuben, and Allegany Counties—Harlow Hakes.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming Counties—George G. Hoskins.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Erie County—Lyman K. Bass.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Chautauqua and Cattaraugas Counties—Walter L. Sessions.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Rensselaer and Washington Counties.—Martin I. Townsend.

BIBLE AND COMMON-PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.

The New-York Bible and Common-Prayer-Book Society held its annual meeting yesterday at Cooper Institute, and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Right Rev. Bishop Potter; Vice Presidents, Rev. J. H. Price, Rev. Joshua Weaver, Rev. Morgan Dix, Rev. W. F. Morgan; Lay Vice Presidents, Frederic De Peyster, Cyrus Curtis, S. F. Skidmore, and W. R. Ronalds. Secretary, Henry Rogers; Treasurer, James Pott; Managers, Rev. A. B. Beach, Samuel P. Bell, A. V. Blake, H. Bruce, J. Buckley, Jr., Rev. Caleb Clapp, A. L. Clarkson, William B. Clarke, Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rev. J. A. Eaton, Thomas Egleston, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. J. N. Galleher, Rev. G. J. Geer, William H. Guion, G. D. L. Harrison, Rev. A. B. Hart, Rev. J. P. Landy, John W. Mitchell, Rev. H. E. Montgomery, Henry Rogers, Rev. J. H. Rylance, Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Rev. W. D. Walker, W. W. Wright. Twenty-two thousand Bibles, prayer-books, and testaments were distributed during the past year.

LOUISIANA.

REPUBLICAN REFUGEES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A KELLOGG OFFICE-HOLDER — INTERESTING STATEMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE DISTURBED CONDITION OF THE STATE—THE REMARKABLE STORY OF AN OLD FRENCH SETTLER—A WIFE BEGGING HER HUSBAND TO LEAVE HIS HOME.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1874.

That the white people and property-owners of Louisiana have suffered many wrongs at the hands of those holding State and county offices has long since been clearly proved. It cannot be denied that taxation has become practically confiscation, or that many low and ignorant politicians, the outcasts of Northern pot-houses and gambling-dens, now hold positions that should be filled by men of high attainments and unblemished reputation. It is an undoubted fact that most of the wrongs which have been committed can be charged to those who, claiming to be Republicans, attained place and power by the votes of ignorant and simple-minded negroes, and it is unnecessary to state that such persons have in many instances stolen large fortunes from the public funds. These things are generally known in every part of the country, but few are aware that the white natives of the State are themselves to blame for many of the burdens with which they are oppressed. They are to blame because, without thought or discrimination, they condemn and ostracize all those of their own people who, from conviction or otherwise, join themselves to the Republican Party, and because, blinded by prejudice and passion, they are unable or unwilling to distinguish honest office-holders from thieves. These opinions are entertained by many prominent non-partisan business men of this city, and have been expressed to your correspondent in the course of extended conversations regarding the condition of the State. That the views of the gentleman mentioned are correct, there is abundant proof.

THE STORY OF A REFUGEE.

There are now in New-Orleans some scores of families who were obliged to leave their homes in the parishes or country districts, fearing, as they state, the violence of members of the White League who were their neighbors. These persons are most of them natives of Louisiana who, for various reasons, became Republicans after the war. The history of one or two of them cannot fail to be of interest, as they demonstrate very clearly the truth of the assertions made above. During a conversation had with Mr. O. Delahoussaye, a prominent member of the class mentioned, he stated that the first of the family of which he is a direct descendant came to Louisiana upward of one hundred years ago, as an officer in the expedition of the Count De Joinville. This officer settled in that portion of the State now known as St. Martinsville, and upon the same old estate his children and children's children have lived ever since. The present family consists of the old father and two sons, and jointly they are the possessors of some four thousand acres of valuable plantation land. When a few bold and hot-headed men shouted "Louisiana out of the Union," Mr. Delahoussaye and his two boys joined the Confederate army, and served with distinction until the close of the campaign, one of the young men having been severely wounded while gallantly charging the Union forces. At the close of the rebellion they returned to their plantation in St. Martinsville, and the elder Delahoussaye held several minor positions of trust and honor, discharging the duties apparently to the entire satisfaction of the community. This was the situation of things when in 1872 he was chosen by the Democrats to serve as Supervisor of Registration. In the meantime the disgraceful Democratic fusion with Warmoth had been made, and shortly after his appointment it was intimated to Mr. Delahoussaye that to make the election come out right he would have to see to it that his parish gave McEnery a majority of from five to eight hundred votes. He admits that in compliance with these orders he did everything not actually illegal to throw obstacles in the way of the negroes who came to register; but, notwithstanding this, it was found on the day before the election that the Republicans had a majority of forty-seven on the books. Seeing this he became convinced that it would be necessary to stuff the ballot-box to give McEnery a majority, and although he was most anxious that the fusion ticket should be successful, he could not bring himself to commit the fraud. When the votes were counted it was found that Kellogg, the Republican nominee, had received a majority of forty-eight, and Delahoussaye was in some circles secretly denounced as a traitor to his party. Notwithstanding this, he still continued to act prominently with the Democrats, and shortly after the election—when the Republicans who had been elected to county offices tried to assume their positions without having legally qualified—he was among the first to ride to the Court-house, and, rifle in hand, refuse them admittance until they complied with the law. When they had done so, however, he immediately recognized their authority.

THE RESULTS OF ACCEPTING AN OFFICE UNDER GOV. KELLOGG.

Some time after Mr. Kellogg had assumed control of the State Government, acting upon a principle of conciliation, which has since signally failed, he offered Mr. Delahoussaye the position of Tax Collector of his parish. This was done, as is stated, because he was well known as an honest man and a property-holder, and in order to gain for the Administration the good-will of the Democracy. When the offer was made to him, Mr. Delahoussaye came to New-Orleans and advised with several friends, who were all prominent in his party. Without exception, they counseled him to take the place, saying: "If you don't accept, some nigger or thieving carpet-bagger will get the position." Upon this he signified his willingness to receive the appointment. He was duly named as Tax Collector of St. Martins, and immediately all his old friends in the parish, even those who had known and loved him from childhood, denounced him as a Radical thief and renegade. At this time he was in New-Orleans, and many letters were sent to him from his home in which it was intimated that it would not be safe for him to return with Kellogg's commission in his pocket. He went back notwithstanding these threats, and at once entered upon the duties of his office. He found that many of his neighbors had not paid any taxes since the war, and a number of them still refused to do so, saying that they would starve Kellogg out. Upon this Delahoussaye, who has the reputation of being a very strong-willed and determined old man, called both his sons to his assistance, and with a somewhat vindictive spirit, as it appears, commenced to execute the laws in regard to delinquent taxes, selling the property of those who refused to pay. This action created intense excitement in the county, and a short time after the first sale had been made a party of the White League, which by this time had been formed, came to the Court-house, and finding that one of the sons of the Tax Collector, as his clerk, was engaged in the sale of a piece of property belonging to one of their leaders, they drew their pistols, and, as he states, pointing them at his head, ordered him to stop the sale. Believing that his life was in danger he did as he was directed. Soon after this occurence the White League lodges passed resolutions pledging themselves not to associate with any white man who was not a member of their order. In this way Mr. Delahoussaye, his wife, and family were shut out from all companionship, the houses of even their relatives being closed against them.

The next act of the White League was to come in a body to the Court-house. When the office of the Tax Collector had been completely surrounded they appointed a committee, and ordered him to produce his books for their inspection. This he did, and after the most searching examination it was declared that the accounts were correct in every particular. Mr. Delahoussaye states that the members of the committee pledged themselves to make a public announcement to that effect. Instead of doing so, however, they issued a document in which they charged him with having committed various frauds. He alleges that none of these charges have as yet been substantiated. On the 5th of August last, the day appointed for the assemblage of the Republican State Convention, from eighty to a hundred well-armed and mounted men again assembled around the Court-house, and a committee entered the tax office and handed Mr. Delahoussaye a paper, in which he was notified, in a very few words, that if he did not resign his position in one hour his life would not be safe in St. Martinsville. Having no doubt that this threat would be carried into execution, he relinquished his office under protest, and passed out of the building and down the road to his home. On the way he was jeered and insulted in every possible way by the crowd that had assembled. Arriving at his residence he was informed by a friend—a member of the league—who had remained true to him, that nothwithstanding his resignation his life was still in danger. His wife had became so impressed with this belief that she begged him on her knees to leave the place, and, yielding to her entreaties, he that night left St. Martinsville by a path through the woods, and, reaching the river in safety, came to New-Orleans by boat. He is now here, not daring to return until United States troops are sent into his parish.

STATEMENT OF MR. O. DELAHOUSSAYE, JR.

The statement of Mr. O. Delahoussaye, Jr., is quite as interesting as that of his father. He says that in 1872 he ran for the position of member of Assembly on the Democratic ticket, and although he now feels convinced that he was not elected, he was induced at that time to make a contest for a seat in the McEnery Legislature, which was convened after the election. Two months after his case had been presented he asked the committee for a report, when, as he alleges, he was approached by a prominent Democrat who promised him that he would be admitted at once if he would pledge himself to the support of a scheme he knew would defraud the State out of some $300,000. This proposition so disgusted him that he gave up the contest, and shortly afterward publicly went over to the Republican Party. At this time he was engaged in business in New-Orleans, and his action being called to the notice of Gov. Kellogg he was offered the position of Sheriff of his native parish. This he accepted, and returning to St. Martinsville under the protection of United States troops then stationed there, entered upon the duties of his office. He did every thing in his power to gain the confidence of his townspeople, but was unable to do so, those who knew him longest and most intimately being loudest in their denunciation of his action in joining the Republican Party. None of his efforts to preserve the peace were sustained. On one occasion, finding it necessary to arrest two men accused of murder, he asked the assistance of a number of white citizens, but was refused, they telling him to go to his "nigger" friends if he wanted help. When the recent troubles commenced he was forced by a mob to abandon his office, and having been notified that if he remained in the parish he would be hung, he abandoned his home and joined his father in this city.

During the last month the younger Mr. Delahoussaye has once or twice been on the point of returning to St. Martinsville, but has been prevented from doing so by the entreaties of his young wife, who constantly writes, begging him not to leave New-Orleans. The following translation of one of the letters—most of the people in St. Martinsville correspond in French—is a fair sample of the others:

ST. MARTINSVILLE, Sept. 20, 1874.

MY HUSBAND: A few words to give you news of our health, which is fortunately good. Our spirits, however, are very low in dwelling upon our sad separation, which, I am afraid, will have to be a prolonged one; for, dear friend, you cannot imagine how bitter these people are against you, and for nothing in the world would I see you come back without the protection of United States troops. Should you do so your days would be shortened. The leaders of the White League have so excited the people against you, Ernest, and your old father, that you could not remain one minute in safety. I am sure they have decided to take your lives, and I therefore pray you, for no consideration to come back for the present. Indeed, if the protection of the troops cannot be given us, it would be better to abandon what we have here, and seek peace elsewhere. I know how hard it would be to leave what is dearest to us on earth, our families and our old home, and be outcasts without means; but I would a thousand times prefer the utmost poverty to a life here, where you are from moment to moment exposed to death. I close by renewing my prayer not to come back without protection. In it I am joined by our two infants. Ever your wife,

A. DELAHOUSSAYE.

In addition to the story of the Delahoussaye family, many others of a similar character could be related as illustrative of the present condition of distracted Louisiana. The statements of the two gentlemen named are given because of their apparent respectability and evident education, and for the reason that your correspondent has been unable to find any one who could contradict their assertions. There are many who say "It served the Delahoussayes right," but no one denies that they were obliged to leave their homes fearing for their lives.

H. C.

GUIZOT ON NAPOLEON.

The *Moniteur* publishes a private letter written by M. Guizot in March, 1860, in which the Emperor Napoleon is thus described: "As to historical personages you are quite right in considering him who at this moment occupies the scene a singular one, and in saying that unless people understand him they can understand nothing of what is going on. Never did a man exercise more influence over his age, and occasion more events with less personal greatness, whether of mind or of character. He alone is responsible for everything. His contemporaries have only to answer for a single thing, the eagerness or apathy with which they let him act. That will be quite enough for them in history. He begins, moreover, to be much embarrassed by what he has done. He has raised I know not how many questions which he cannot solve. He has made war, he has made peace, and his successes, military and pacific, have only brought him to a position full of embarrassment and impotence. He is forced to declare this himself publicly, and to renounce the regulation of the future, which he wished to do after having overturned the present. I do not know whether this experience will give him a distaste for beginning other subjects, ending in his being one day equally powerless to regulate them. I wish it more than I expect it. He is strangely wanting in foresight, and is equally wedded to his schemes and hasty in getting tired of the labor and tedium of carrying them out."

DISCOVERY AT HERCULANEUM.

An interesting discovery of a life-sized female bust in pure silver has lately been made at Herculaneum. The work, according to an account given in the *Patrie*, is in a state of excellent preservation, and is the only specimen of its kind which has been found during the course of the excavations. At first the material was thought to be only bronze, the action of the sulphur having somewhat altered the appearance of the surface, and the sulphate of silver which has formed upon the metal yielding a black color like that found in the commonest sort of material. The bust was removed to the museum, when one of the keepers, struck with the unusual tone of the bronze, scraped away a part of the surface, and at once came upon the silver beneath. A discussion has arisen whether the work was originally cast or chiseled, but there seems now little doubt that the former hypothesis is correct. The head is that of a young and beautiful woman, but as yet the features have not been identified with that of any other extant head.

HARLEM POLICE COURT.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Warren, of the Thirty-first Precinct, found that a front door of the unoccupied mansion of Mr. Cyrus Clark, situated on Eleventh avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, had been forced open and the copper water-boiler attached to the kitchen-range, with its connections, valued at $100, stolen. The officer, a short time afterward, saw two men bearing a heavy burden, walking up the Hudson River Railroad track, and pursued them. He succeeded in arresting one and in recovering the proceeds of the burglary. The prisoner described himself as John Cairnes, aged nineteen, of No. 213 East One Hundred and Ninth street, no occupation, and said he had been employed by one John Devine, to assist in carrying away the boiler. He denied all knowledge of the robbery. Justice Kasmire committed him in default of $2,000 bail. The Police are looking for his confederate....A junkman named Peter Quinn, yesterday hired a little boy to hold his horse a few minutes. The horse and wagon were at the time standing on Fourth avenue, in Harlem, where the work of sinking the railroad tracks is in progress. When Quinn returned he asked the boy to hand him two coats lying on a laborer's tool-box, near by. The garments were handed him, and Officer Stahl, of the Thirty-first Precinct, who had witnessed the affair, arrested both Quinn and the boy. The coats belonged to John Drogan and Tobias Purcell, two laborers employed there. When Quinn was arraigned in court he was immediately recognized as a thief who had once before been committed for trial at Special Sessions for the identical offense now charged against him. He was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail. The boy was discharged.

KELLY VS. HAVEMEYER.

THE EX-SHERIFF SUES THE MAYOR AND NELSON J. WATERBURY.

LIBEL SUITS WITH $50,000 DAMAGES IN EACH—SUBSTANCE OF THE COMPLAINTS—THE SUMMONSES SERVED YESTERDAY.

Yesterday Mayor Havemeyer and Nelson J. Waterbury were served with the summons and complaint in a suit brought against each by John Kelly, ex-Sheriff. The complaints in both cases are very voluminous, containing liberal extracts from the statement of Mayor Havemeyer published against Mr. Kelly, and which the latter charges to to have been false and libelous. The summons is in the usual form, directing the defendants to answer the charges within twenty days, or failing to do so, judgment will be taken against them. The amount of damages claimed in the suit against Mayor Havemeyer is $50,000, and in the suit against Mr. Waterbury a similar amount. The complaint against the former sets forth the fact that, at the time of the publication of the libelous matter complained of, he (Mr. Kelly) was, and is now, a resident of the City of New-York, possessing heretofore and maintaining a good reputation and credit, and had the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, by reason whereof there had been conferred on him from time to time various high and important trusts and offices, he having been twice elected Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, in addition to other offices, and otherwise possessed the good will and regard of his fellow-citizens, as a reputable, law-abiding citizen, and as having discharged the duties of the office of Sheriff, formerly held by him in an honest and upright manner; that from Jan. 1, 1873, to the time of the commencement of this action, the defendant, William F. Havemeyer, was and now is Mayor of the City of New-York, and in consequence thereof any statements publicly made by him had great weight and credit with the community; that on the 8th of July, 1874, he, (Kelly,) in connection with Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer and William H. Wickham, preferred certain charges against the defendant, as Mayor, to the Governor of the State of New-York, asking for the removal of the former from his office of Mayor for gross misconduct in office, of which charges a copy are annexed to the complaint in the case; that, after such charges had been answered, the Governor rendered a decision thereon, which was published in the various newspapers of this City, and a copy of which is also annexed to the complaint.

The complaint then proceeds to allege that the defendant Havemeyer, well knowing the premises, for the purpose of revenging himself upon the plaintiff for preferring such aforementioned charges, and for the decision of the Governor, did falsely and with malice toward this plaintiff, on or about the 18th day of September, 1874, at the City of New-York, indite, write, and cause to be published a certain document purporting to be a letter addressed to the plaintiff, dated from the Mayor's Office, and signed by him, which contained certain false and defamatory matter. Among the false and defamatory matter thus charged in the complaint as having been published by the defendant is that he (Kelly) is a dishonest man; that he has defrauded the City and County of New-York out of large sums of money while holding the office of Sheriff; that he has been guilty of a crime that is "adequately described by the word felonious;" that "when he gave their names the convicts consisted of about eight males to one female, but when he manufactured the statistics he made out about an equal number of each; that when he reported the names he reported two-sevenths of the convicts as born in Ireland, and when he did not, he made about twice as many born in Ireland as in all the rest of the world. Nearly 72,000 natives of Ireland convicted in this City in six years! Verily, if you could have had another term, you would have every person in this City born in Ireland convicted on paper. Why you should have perpetrated this terrible libel on your own race I cannot imagine, unless you believe there was a prejudice against them, and that by pandering to that prejudice you would divert attention from your frauds." As additional libelous matter charged against the defendant, the complaint quotes the assertion that "fraud permeates every part of your bills to such an extent that one honest spot would be a sort of relief;" "that it must not be supposed because I have so far given only cases of frauds in which you fraudulently obtained from the County thousands of dollars, that there were none of the petit larceny order;" "I have shown that you have defrauded the public Treasury, defamed the character of the City, libeled our citizens of your own race, and sunk yourself to the lowest depths of disgrace;" "in what respect are you better than Garvey or Ingersoll?" "In one respect, however, you were a far greater criminal. You were the incumbent of an office, discharging a high public trust, and bound, besides the oath to your bills, by the constitutional oath of office."

The complaint concludes as follows: Meaning thereby that this plaintiff as Sheriff as aforesaid had committed the crimes of which Tweed and Ingersoll had been convicted, as above stated, and that in addition he as such Sheriff had sworn falsely: "I think that you were worse than Tweed, except that he was a larger operator. The public knew Tweed was a bold, reckless man, making no pretensions to purity. You, on the contrary, were always avowing your honesty, and wrapped yourself in the mantle of piety. Men who go about with the prefix of honest to their names are often rogues." Meaning thereby that this plaintiff had been as great an offender against the criminal laws of the State as the aforesaid Tweed, who had been convicted, sentenced, and was undergoing imprisonment as aforesaid. That this plaintiff was a hypocrite, and had falsely assumed to be a man of honesty and piety, whereas, in fact, he was dishonest and corrupt; that by reason of said libels the plaintiff has been grievously injured in his reputation and credit, and has been damaged in the sum of $50,000. Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment for the sum of $50,000, together with the costs and disbursements of this action. The complaint, which is sworn to, is signed by Wingate & Cullen, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 194 Broadway, and to it is appended the findings of Gov. Dix on the charges made against Mayor Havemeyer, which have been already published

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST NELSON J. WATERBURY.

The complaint against Nelson J. Waterbury, which has been drawn by the same attorneys as that against Mayor Havemeyer is, to a great extent, similar. After charging that the publication by Mayor Havemeyer was made with the advice and assistance of Mr. Waterbury, the complaint formally sets out the same charges contained in the complaint against the Mayor, and then proceeds with specific allegations against Mr. Waterbury personally, as follows: "That on or about the 18th day of September, 1874, the defendant, well knowing the premises, did falsely, and with malice toward this plaintiff, cause to be published in THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and having a large circulation therein, a certain letter addressed to the Editor of the said NEW-YORK TIMES, which, among other things, contained the following false and libelous statements as regards the plaintiff, to wit: 'I know that every statement contained in the Mayor's letter is true, and that Kelly is the public robber that the Mayor has depicted him to be,' (he, the said defendant, meaning thereby to falsely charge and maliciously assert that the said plaintiff had defrauded the said City and County of New-York out of large sums of money, and had been guilty of a felony, maliciously intending thereby to injure the said plaintiff and his good name, fame, and credit, and to bring him into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace.) He (Mr. Kelly) further alleges that on or about Sept. 16, 1874, at the City of New-York, the said defendant, well knowing the premises, falsely, &c., wrote and dispatched to the Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, with a request that the same should be handed to the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, then being held in the City of Syracuse, and of which this plaintiff was a prominent member, a telegram signed by him, and containing the following false, libelous, and defamatory matter as regards this plaintiff, viz.: 'New-York, Sept. 16.—Havemeyer's exposition of Kelly's frauds cannot appear until Friday morning. It proves Kelly's bills, like Garvey's and Ingersoll's—frauds of over eighty thousand dollars. I telegraph in the interest of no candidate, but to avoid the odium of this audacious robbery. Let Kelly stand aside for the present. * * * Neither Tilden nor Edward Cooper can associate with him hereafter;' which telegram was received and read by said Secretary, and also by said Chairman, and many members of said convention, and was also published in the Syracuse *Morning Standard* of Sept. 17, 1874, a newspaper having an extensive circulation in said city of Syracuse and elsewhere. That by reason of said libels the plaintiff has been greviously injured in his reputation and credit, and has been damaged in the sum of $50,000, for which sum and costs, &c., he claims judgment." The foregoing complaint is also sworn to. No orders of arrest, as is common in such cases, were issued against either defendant.

THE MAYOR'S INDIFFERENCE ABOUT THE SUIT.

A copy of the complaint was served upon Mayor Havemeyer early in the day. He was, it is said, in the act of writing up his second statement against Mr. John Kelly when it was handed to him. Apparently anticipating what the document contained, he laid it on his desk and continued his work. When he left his office, late in the afternoon, he was asked what he intended to do about Mr. Kelly's suit? He replied that he had not read the complaint, and therefore could not answer the question. The Mayor seemed to be unusually grave and reserved during the day. His new charges against the Tammany chief will probably be completed this evening.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

VACATION OF ASSESSMENTS—RESOLUTIONS INVOLVING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LAW—MEDALS FOR VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The important question of compelling the owners of property in this City to pay for public improvements, the assessments for which had been vacated by order of the Supreme Court, came up yesterday in the Board of Aldermen. It will be remembered that, in the days of the "Ring," an act was passed by the Legislature providing that all contracts for paving, building sewers, or other works should be advertised in all the "Corporation papers." About forty journals—the majority of which had been eking out a miserable existence—were selected by the Common Council for the purpose, and the work became so profitable that adventurous men and women started gazettes with all sorts of names, and succeeded in obtaining large advertising orders from the City Fathers. When all had been placed under the golden wings of the Municipal authorities, the work of advertising contracts in each was commenced. By some unexplained accident the principal "Corporation paper," and the organ of the then Ring—namely, the New-York *Leader*—did not receive or publish the advertisements, and the omission has already cost the City millions of dollars. Suits were brought to vacate the assessments for improvements, the contracts for which had not appeared in the *Leader*, and the plaintiffs were successful. In the meantime, assessment bonds were sold to pay the contractors, and the principal and interest have had to be borne by the City at large. To remedy this evil, Alderman Ottendorfer yesterday offered the following:

Whereas, A resolution and ordinance for paving Forty-second street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson River, with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not laid at the date of the passage of said resolution and ordinance, and relaid where those laid were, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair or upon a grade adapted to the grade of the said new pavement, has been heretofore, on or about the 21st day of March, 1870, passed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened.

And whereas, also, The said work has been performed and the said improvement made under the said resolution and ordinance, and an assessment has also been laid for the expense of conforming to the said resolution and ordinance, among the owners and occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby in proportion to the advantages which each was deemed to acquire.

And whereas, also, Under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter 338 of the Laws of 1858, entitled "An act in relation to frauds in assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1858, and the amendments thereto subsequently passed, several of the owners, occupants, and parties aggrieved have, on petitions for that purpose presented to the Supreme or other court, vacated and set aside the said assessments so made against them and their property.

And whereas, also, The said work and improvement was done and performed under the said resolution and ordinance, at the expense of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

And whereas, also, Under and by virtue of the provisions of the said act, and of the other statutes and laws in such cases made and provided, the right is given to again assess any lands so discharged from any lien for an assessment for any local improvement in the manner provided by law, for such an amount as would have been justly chargeable if fraud or irregularity had not been committed, and that the amount so reassessed should be a lien on said lands until paid, but all proceedings to make a new assessment should be at the expense of the corporation of the city in which the lands may be situated; now, therefore,

Be it ordained, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, that the said resolution and ordinance be and the same are hereby approved, ratified, and revived, and are hereby re-enacted; therefore,

Be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable reassessment as to all of said assessments which have been vacated up to this date, of the expense of conforming to the provisions of said resolution and ordinance heretofore passed, and of this ordinance, among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefitted thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire; such reassessment to be made for such amount as would have been justly chargeable if fraud or irregularity had not been committed; all proceedings, however, to make the new assessment to be made at the expense of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Alderman Monheimer asked if the new assessments would hold in law, and Alderman Ottendorfer replied that that was the object of the resolutions.

Alderman Cooper remarked that the questions involved affected assessments amounting to between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000.

The matter was then referred to the Committee on Law.

A petition was received from Mr. Frederick Jolk, requesting the board to take some action on his claim for carpenter work done on the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, and on the Centre Market Armory, he being impoverished for want of the money. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Railroads submitted a report in favor of granting to the New-York Central Railroad Company the privilege of placing a side track on Fourteenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, for the accommodation of lumber merchants in the vicinity. The report was adopted.

A resolution was passed authorizing the presentation of the Mexican war medals, recently found by Gen. Pinckney in the City Library, to veterans who served in that war.

The board then approved of a large number of general orders, and adjourned.

TRYING TO COLLECT A BILL TWICE.

For the last two days, at the Hudson County Court-house, Judge Bedle has been engaged in the trial of a suit brought by a contractor named Shannon against the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City to recover $1,500, alleged to be due upon a contract. Shannon was employed by the city to lay a sewer in Palisade avenue and on Waverley street, the contract price being $30,832 23. Shannon claimed to have received only $29,332 23, and brought suit to recover the balance of $1,500. The city, represented by City Counsel William P. Douglas, resisted the demand on the ground that Mr. Shannon had no right to receive it. Mr. Shannon, on the trial, testified that he had received but $29,332 23, and all the evidence having been taken, Mr. Vredenburgh, for the plaintiff, proceeded to sum up yesterday morning. In the meanwhile Mr. Douglas, assisted by the City Controller, went over the receipts given by Shannon for the moneys he had received on the contract, and discovered that he had received the very moneys for which he was suing. Mr. Douglas asked the court to reopen the case to admit the newly-discovered evidence, and Judge Bedle granted the motion, setting down the further hearing of the case for Monday morning next. Mr. Douglas claims that Mr. Shannon is not entitled under his contract to the money which he endeavored twice to collect, and will immediately bring suit against Shannon to recover it.

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

Yesterday the summing up of the testimony in the Hardin case was commenced by the counsel, before Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. John E. Burrill addressed the court in behalf of the relatives, against the claims of the alleged widow. He reviewed the evidence of the witnesses who had been examined in the case, and argued that from their statements it could not be believed that she was ever married to Mr. Hardin. He referred to her conduct during the last illness of Mr. Hardin, when all the money he had in bank was drawn out and put in her possession, as well as a number of railroad shares and other securities. He claimed that the books and papers belonging to Mr. Hardin had been fraudulently concealed, to prevent a knowledge of the relations between him and the alleged widow being arrived at. In regard to the alleged conveyance of the house in Cornelia street, he said that if any such transaction had taken place the record would settle her position at once, as her true name and character would have been inserted in the deed. He then went into the question of character, and remarked that the testimony showed her to be notoriously dissolute and unchaste. He also referred to the fact that she had been sent to Sing Sing for larceny. Mr. Burrill had not concluded his argument when the court was adjourned. The case will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, the following cases were disposed of by District Attorney Rollins: Annie Daly pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary....William Brown, against whom two indictments had been found for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to one offense, and was sent to State Prison for five years....George Williams pleaded guilty to carrying burglarious implements, and was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months....Robert Brady pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Patrick O'Toole, alias O'Neill, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $12 from the person of John Brennan, No. 1,143 First avenue on the 22d of September, and was sentenced to five years in State Prison....Charles Sandford pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Charles E. Moulton and John Kelly pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....William Moore and William Helmes, also, pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny. The former was sent to State Prison for one year, and the latter was remanded for sentence. After exactly one hour's session, District Attorney Rollins informed the Recorder that cases were disposed of as quickly as furnished by the Grand Jury, and no further business being before his Honor, the court adjourned.

OBSOLETE STATUTES.

LAWS CONNECTICUT PEOPLE HAVE FORGOTTEN.

PLEASURE RIDING ON THE SABBATH FORBIDDEN—BLASPHEMY PROHIBITED—SUPPORT OF THE GOSPEL.

There are a number of laws in the statute books of all the old States which are now never enforced. Of some such still existing in Connecticut, the Hartford *Post* discourses pleasantly as follows:

"While very excellent as viewed from a purely religious standpoint, and doubtless meeting at the time of their enactment the views of a large majority of the citizens of the State, any attempt to enforce them in this generation would be laughed to scorn. Whether we are more wicked or only a little wiser and a little more liberal than our forefathers, are points on which there will be found a wide diversity of opinion. Few are aware that any person taking a ride for recreation on the Sabbath day with his family or otherwise, becomes liable to arrest and fine, yet such is the law. Section 1 of title 51 reads:

'No person shall do any secular business, work, or labor, works of necessity and mercy excepted, nor keep open any shop, warehouse, or workhouse, nor expose to sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any other property, nor engage in any sport, game, play, or recreation on the Lord's day, between the rising of the sun and the setting of the same, nor shall any traveler, drover, wagoner, or teamster, travel on said day, between said times, except from necessity or charity, and every person so offending, shall pay a fine not exceeding $4, nor less than $1,' &c.

If this law should be enforced according to its strict letter, it would throng the station house every Sunday with worthy citizens of Hartford who had started for a quiet afternoon drive to Wethersfield, East Hartford, or any of the adjoining villages or towns. And further than this, if the team should be a hired one, the person letting the same for travel other (to quote the words of the law) than from 'necessity or mercy,' would be liable, under section 10 of title 52, to a fine of $20. But the officer who would attempt to prosecute under this law would be very apt to get a coat of tar and feathers for his trouble, even in the good, law-abiding State of Connecticut.

We now come to another singular law, as found in section 199, chapter 10, title 12, of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

'Every person who shall be guilty of blasphemy against God, or either of the persons of the Holy Trinity, or the Christian religion, or the Holy Scriptures, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding $100, and by imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding one year, and may also be bound to his good behavior at the discretion of the court.'

Blasphemy was made a capital offense in the code of 1642, and remained so until the revision of 1784, when the penalty was changed to whipping on the naked body, not exceeding forty stripes, and sitting in the pillory one hour. In the revision of 1821, the present provisions were enacted. Webster defines 'blasphemer' in these words: 'To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence; to revile or speak reproachfully of God, Christ, or the Holy Spirit.' Now the question very naturally arises whether, under a strict construction of the statute, any persons speaking disdainfully of the Trinity (from the fact that they deny it) could not be prosecuted! However, although similar laws will be found on the statute books of several of the States, and nearly all of those in New-England, prosecutions have been of very rare occurrence, and for many years past none have been heard of.

At the time of the adoption of the State Constitution, its authors seemed to have quite as strong a feeling as the early settlers in favor of the support of the Gospel, and took good care to provide legally for contributions thereto from all persons who were received into church membership. And at that time, not to be a church member, was nearly equivalent to being beyond the pale of society.

The following is an extract on this point from Article VII. of the Constitution:

'And each and every society or denomination of Christians, in this State, shall have and enjoy the same and equal powers, rights, and privileges; and shall have power and authority to support and maintain the ministers and teachers of their respective denominations, and to build and repair their houses for public worship, by a tax on the members of any such society only, to be laid by a major vote of the legal voters assembled at any society meeting, warned and held according to law or in any other manner.'

A very wise and just decision as to the force of this article on religion is that the Legislature cannot divide an ancient, local, or territorial ecclesiastical society into two or more such societies, nor divide the fund owned by such ancient society, and assign a portion of it to a new society. This was the ruling in the case of the Second Ecclesiastical Society versus the First Ecclesiastical Society of Portland.

Section 10, of chapter 4, title 7, of the Statutes provides that this tax shall be laid on the members according to the assessment or 'grand list' last made out according to law, or according to the next legal list, and shall be payable within one year. It is further provided that rate bills shall be made out against the members by the Committee of the Society who shall apply to a Justice of the Peace of the county for a warrant directed to the collectors appointed to collect the tax, authorizing them to levy and collect the same. Under this law, if, at a meeting of the members of the Pearl Street Church, it should be decided to expend $50,000 in the improvement of the church edifice, an assessment based on the grand list could be made on the property of all the members of the society, and they could be compelled to pay the amount assessed. Resignation of membership after the vote had been passed would not free a member from this obligation, if opposed to such expenditure, he having been a member of the society at the time of the passage of said vote, and therefore mutually involved with the other members. It is not known that any funds have been raised under this law for the past fifty years or more, as there is little difficulty in securing voluntary contributions. But if the majority of the members of any church organization choose to take advantage of its provisions, they have full legal authority to do so. The injustice of this constitutional provision is that no person can become a member of any ecclesiastical organization, without, in fact, submitting his entire property to a tax by a majority vote of the members thereof, for use for church purposes."

AN ALLEGED LAND SWINDLE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY TRANSFERRED ON A FRAUDULENT TITLE—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A LAWYER.

The trial of a cause was commenced in Part I., of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Loew and a jury, yesterday, which revives the facts already very fully published on occasions of other proceedings in connection with certain alleged swindles in New-Jersey property. It appears that for a portion of the property in question, James Shea and others, owners of the steam-tug Pope Catlin, valued at $6,000, exchanged it, taking a deed of the property from Thomas Larkin, one of the defendants in the case. It is now charged that the title was of no value; that this fact was known to Larkin, who claimed to own the property, and to Monell, a lawyer who searched and certified the title, and that they both conspired to defraud plaintiffs out of the tug-boat, to recover damages for which the present suit is brought. The false title, according to the opening of counsel in the case, purports to have been derived as follows: Cornelius Van Vorst, who was the original owner of the uplands on the Jersey shore, conveyed that and the adjacent under-water lands, bounding the latter by South street. The part under water was conveyed to Selah Hill, who subsequently conveyed it to Samuel P. Townsend. Townsend conveyed to William W. Northrup one-fourth part of his interest, bounding it by South street. Subsequently, in 1868, the assignees in bankruptcy of Mr. Townsend conveyed one-fourth of the same property to Henry B. Bumsell, leaving one-fourth interest still remaining in Townsend, and Bumsell and Northrup conveyed their interest to one George Price, now claimed to be identical with one Charles O. Richardson. It is charged against Monell, as his part of the conspiracy, that, being a lawyer of experience, he had given a false and imperfect claim of title, in which he certified but one-fourth as covering the whole title, and that he omitted to certify the fact that whatever title Mr. Townsend had in the property had been swept away by the foreclosure of a mortgage given by him some years before to a bank in New-Jersey. As additional proofs of guilty knowledge and fraud on the part of Larkin, the defendant, it is claimed that in pointing out the property to be exchanged, he pointed out other lots which were partially filled in; that as a reason for wishing to exchange for the tug-boat, he stated untruly that he had a patent side-wheel which he wished to test, and that the tug would be suitable for that purpose, he wishing to use her in the transportation of coal; that he (Larkin) applied to another lawyer to search the title, and introduced him to one Charles O. Richardson as George Rice, but the lawyer knowing such Charles O. Richardson, as he said, to be a swindler, advised him not to have anything to do with it; that subsequently Larkin recommended Shea to go to Monell to search the title, and through him the title, such as it was, was finally passed. It is further alleged by plaintiff, Shea, against the attorney Monell, that the former having some intimation that the State of New-Jersey asserted claim to the property, Monell proposed to write to Mr. Gilchrist, the Attorney General of the State of New-Jersey, and make inquiry on that subject, and subsequently showed him (Shea) a letter purporting to have come from the Attorney General to the effect that the State of New-Jersey did not claim title to it, and upon the faith of this Shea concluded the exchange. It is now asserted on Shea's behalf, as it was asserted on former motions in the case, already reported, that the letter of the Attorney General of New-Jersey was to the effect that the State did claim title to the property, and that Monell or some other party had inserted the word "not" in it, which letter has since been lost.

On the part of the defendants the charges of conspiracy are denied, and on the part of the defendant Larkin, it is claimed that he is an innocent, simple-minded man, who was himself the victim in other property transactions, and that if he gave a worthless title in this case he was the victim of ignorance or bad advice. Much discussion has taken place on the trial thus far, between counsel, as to the admission of testimony, counsel for the defendants seeking to exclude considerable portions of that offered on the part of plaintiffs with a view to prove the alleged conspiracy, much of which, it is claimed on the part of defendants, was made by parties having no binding relations with the defendants, but who had merely made outside statements on their own account.

The trial will probably occupy several days. The plaintiffs are represented by Messrs. Townsend and Wood; the defendant Larkin, by Mr. Frank Byrne, and the defendant Monell by [illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Signora Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAR—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolleta.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHINX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HAND IN GLOVE—1,000 MILLINERS—Mr. C. B. Bishop.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—WALKING FEAT—Mr. Weston.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 84½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Judge BALLARD, instructing a jury in the United States District Court, sitting at Louisville, Ky., has given a somewhat novel opinion relating to the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in what are known as Kuklux cases. He assumes that these cases do not properly come before such courts, except so far as court processes, officers, or property of the United States are therein involved; that the second section of the Enforcement act, so far as it relates to outrages upon private citizens, cannot be intended to give jurisdiction in such cases to the United States Courts unless the outrages are designed to intimidate them from discharging duties directly connected with the execution of the laws of the United States. The section referred to is designed to reach crimes described as going "in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws," &c. Judge BALLARD holds that it is inconceivable that authority to punish such offenses can be given to the courts of the United States. He declares that these crimes must be punishable under the laws of the States, and that the States are responsible for the continuance of such outrages. We presume that the drift of his argument is intended to show that United States Courts, under the Enforcement act, as construed by the Constitution, have jurisdiction over Kuklux cases, when, for example, persons are sought to be intimidated from taking office under the United States, attending court as witnesses or jurors, &c., and not when outrages are committed upon persons simply on account of race, color, or political opinions. The fact that these offenses are committed by persons in disguise or upon the public highway, according to Judge BALLARD, does not create any new element in the case. He instructs the jury that the laws of a State should be sufficient to protect its citizens, and that, except in instances above noted, the United States cannot intervene. This opinion will attract attention as having an important influence in States where outrages upon colored persons are common.

From the Argentine Republic we have the singular statement that Señor AVELLANEDA intends to relinquish the Presidential office, and appeal to a new election. Should he do this, the Congress which is now in session will have the appointment of a provisional President. It is claimed that this Congress is hostile to Gen. MITRE, and his friends would be very likely to distrust the honesty of any election arrangements made under such superintendence. A new election, fairly conducted, would solve all existing difficulties; but as Gen. MITRE'S friends claim that he has been legally elected, it is doubtful if they would be satisfied with anything short of a complete surrender of executive power to him.

At the Protestant Episcopal Convention, yesterday, a resolution was proposed inviting the clergy of England and the Colonies who might be in the City to attend the sessions of the convention, and arranging for their formal reception. To this Dr. FULTON proposed an amendment to embrace in the invitation "any priest or clergyman of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church," and on this a slight debate of considerable interest sprang up. Dr. PERKINS, of Kentucky, suggested the addition of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. But this was declined with some warmth by Dr. FULTON, whose amendment was carried. In the course of his remarks, Dr. FULTON stated that the Anglican Church and the Greek Church had entered on courteous and even cordial relations. Each Church buried the dead of the other, and other mutual courtesies had been exchanged. A committee had been appointed to correspond with the Greek Church, and had discharged its duties. Clergy of the Greek Church are understood to be at present in the City, and will accept the invitation extended to them.

The new regulation for the emptying of ash-barrels will evidently not do. On the very first day when it came into operation, we received upward of a score of letters complaining of it, and we print a few of them elsewhere. It seems to us that the objections of our correspondents are very forcible, and we advise the Police authorities to give them due consideration. The new rule would probably not work well under any circumstances, but if the whole City is to be opposed to it from the first, it would be doomed to certain and instant failure. To be sure the whole City has not been heard on the subject, but we have found from experience that between twenty and thirty letters in one day, concerning something which has happened on that same day, may be taken as a very fair indication of the general tone of public opinion. We hope the Police authorities will not put their regulation into force just yet.

Alderman OTTENDORFER has introduced certain resolutions providing for the reassessment of property benefited by the paving of Forty-second street, but which has escaped its share of the cost of that work, owing to technical irregularity in advertising the contracts. The resolutions have been referred to the Committee on Law, and very powerful influences will doubtless be used to keep them from emerging thence. The tax-payers at large, out of whose pockets these vacated assessments must come, ought to see that the equitable course of reassessment provided for by these resolutions should not be defeated by any of the arts of the knot of lawyers who are interested in this business. The principle which it is sought to apply to the Forty-second street improvement is capable of much wider application, and may be used to restore to the City Treasury millions of dollars added to the public debt on account of vacated assessments.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has been holding its annual meeting at Rutland, Vt., for a few days past, President HOPKINS presiding. At the meeting on Wednesday it was resolved to recommend the expenditure of $500,000 during the current year, $400,000 of which must be raised by contributions from the Congregational churches. Much attention has been given this year to the consideration of measures for inducing the churches to render more efficient assistance to the foreign missionary work, and the adoption by each church of a fixed system of financial aid was recommended.

STATESMANSHIP AND COMMON SENSE.

The capacity for easy, familiar talk about great questions of public policy is one of the rarest accomplishments of these days of polysyllabic gush and bluster. It is the unfailing mark of natural acuteness and original ability. It distinguishes the man who has been merely crammed with his subject from the man who has an intellectual digestion of sufficient robustness to make his subject part of himself. Plain and natural discourse is as unmistakable an evidence of clear thinking as stilted and artificial periods are of a habit of mind that labors to hide in much sound the lack of sense. Want of honesty may be detected in a man's style just as readily as in his actions, and the clear utterances of a mind fully capable of grasping great principles may prove not only the intellectual power of its possessor, but his devotion to truth and fairness besides. No better illustration of these somewhat familiar axioms could be found than in the very felicitous little speeches by which Gov. DIX has marked his official progress through the western part of the State. Scrupulously careful of being betrayed into anything like campaign oratory, Gen. DIX has confined his political allusions to principles whose attainment he believes to be honestly sought by "the vast majority of all parties." In doing so he puts a construction on the motives of his political adversaries far more generous that most of them seem disposed to extend to him, and he maintains, at the same time, the dignified impartiality which no one has more successfully exemplified than himself as an essential attribute of the Executive of a great State. Gen. DIX has too much good taste, as well as too much sterling nobility of character, to sink the Governor in the political candidate.

Speaking at Buffalo, Gov. DIX put the cardinal principles of government into a few easy, unembarrassed sentences. Simplicity, purity, and economy of administration, the due limitation of corporate privileges, the steadfast recognition of the clearly defined limits of the Constitution, and the resolute maintenance of the freedom of the press, are requisites of free institutions on which no man could insist with better grace than Gov. DIX. During the last two years they have been to him something more than mere catchwords. He has successfully striven to stamp them on the Republican Administration of the State—they have given a tone to his messages to the Legislature, and have guided his exercise of the veto power. The most unscrupulous of his assailants have never dared to question the honesty of the Governor's attachment to these principles, for to throw any doubt upon the certainty of his abiding by them in the future. In fact, all the influences which would profit from the breaking down of these barriers of popular rights are either openly or secretly working for his defeat. The quiet, fair-minded assumption of the Governor that on such cardinal principles of civil polity "there is no diversity of opinion," forms a marked contrast to the noisy cackling with which Tammany politicians announce these principles as their new and exclusive discovery. They certainly are a discovery of the freshest kind to the men who are building up the new Ring on the old foundations. We share the Governor's belief in the earnest determination of the great body of the people to maintain these principles, and therefore, we find it difficult to realize even the possibility of the task of their preservation being transferred from the present well-approved guardians to the hands of a knot of political tricksters and charlatans.

Gov. DIX is as happy in his application of the essential principles of government as he is clear in their enunciation. No more seasonable advice could be given at the present time than that which was suggested by a reference to the public improvements of the City of Rochester. Speaking of the necessity of combining prudence with enterprise, he alluded to the fact that many counties and towns had suffered from forgetfulness of the rule of being "careful, in undertaking improvements, that they are not premature, that they do not lead into the contraction of debts, to the extension of our credit to such a degree as to throw oppressive burdens of taxation on the people." The Governor's definition of the class of men who are the safest advisers in such matters is no less just: "Those whose enterprise is controlled by a prudent calculation of their ability to execute what they undertake, and in whose steady and untiring industry, carried on without jostling and without solicitous haste, there is an unfailing element of progress." The definition fits the attitude on all matters of public policy of the Republican Administration of this State during the last two years. It reflects the spirit which best befits the times, and which the sober common sense of the majority of the people of New-York will doubtless ratify at the polls on the 3d of November.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The vague rumors of the distress of prominent houses in various departments of trade, which were started several days since, have to a considerable extent died out. None of them have been realized, and it has become obvious that in most instances the rumors were pure inventions for stock-jobbing purposes. Originating in this way, some of them may doubtless be attributed to the natural tendency toward exaggeration which is no more wanting to Wall street than to the rest of the world. But in the main, the rumors were simply lies, by which unscrupulous gamblers undertook to affect the value of the stocks on which they had betted. In the present temper of the business world, such devices could hardly be too severely condemned, and it would be well, if it were possible, to punish their authors severely. Unfortunately, this is not possible.

It is not to be denied, however, that the rumors to which we have referred would not have gained currency if it had not been that there has been a general expectation since last Fall that a considerable number of failures would occur sooner or later. The origin of this expectation is not very obscure. There was a great deal of genuine distress last Autumn. There was a universal demand for settlement, and for the time being many debtors were unable to respond. In nearly every case of this kind an extension of time was arranged. Part of these extensions were known, and part of them were not. Those which were made openly and above board have been very generally met. But there have been numerous cases in which it was known that some sort of bridging over had been made, but in which the extent of the embarrassment and the success of the renewal arrangements have not been known. This undefined and indefinable element of doubt in the situation has been differently treated by different minds. Sanguine people have thought it would not amount to much Gloomy people have thought it was a very serious affair, and that general ruin might at any moment come of it. Cautious people have been on the lookout with reference to it, and the general feeling has come to be that if the compromises of last year, and especially the tacit compromises, should result in a very heavy crop of failures, no one would be greatly surprised. This feeling undoubtedly lent currency, as we have said, to the rumors of failures started the fore part of the week in the street.

On the other hand, the very feeling that led the community to give a somewhat ready ear to these rumors has long since operated on the public mind in a way to rob them of a great deal of their power to do mischief. Business men throughout the country have been managing their affairs with the utmost caution and good sense. There may be differences of opinion as to the extent of overtrading which preceded the panic of last Fall, but there is no room for any as to the severe shock which business in every department received. The sudden collapse of railway securities of itself had an enormous effect. It compelled a vast number of people to buy a great deal less than they had been buying. The owners of these securities, the employes of the railway companies, the iron-masters and their laborers, were all directly affected. Their income was reduced, and they were compelled to make a corresponding reduction of expenditure, and this reduction gradually spread from buyer to buyer, over the whole country. This fact made business dull. In view of this dullness, dealers have been careful on the one hand not to overstock their stores, and on the other hand not to extend their credits. At the same time, the larger creditors have been very lenient with their debtors, and there has been a general desire to "work along" as well as possible, without taking much risk in any direction. The result is that while the business community would not be at any moment surprised by an unusual number of failures, it would not, on the other hand, be greatly depressed or alarmed by their occurrence. Very many, and probably nearly all, houses that were really solvent the 1st of September, 1873, are to-day in a much better position to stand *any* business changes that are now possible than they then were.

We are quite strong, therefore, in the conviction that there need be no apprehension of anything like general distress this Autumn or Winter. That business will be prosperous we do not expect. That it will be so next Spring is more probable. There has been a very serious blow dealt to the general business of the country, and especially to the railroad interest and those connected with it. From this we are slowly recovering. The country goes on producing steadily, and its consumption has diminished. Sooner or later this leads to renewed activity. It may be a gradual renewal, or it may be a rapid and extensive one, when it comes. But the renewal is bound to take place.

PENDING POLITICAL ISSUES.

Those who pretend to think that there are no important political issues now before the nation will find light in the speech delivered before the Massachusetts Republican Convention on Thursday by Congressman DAWES. A good many well-meaning people say: Oh, we are all agreed in politics; the politicians are merely quarreling about the offices. The neutrals, on the other hand, while they are copious with their complaints about both parties, have more frequent occasion to "pitch into" the Republicans, because a party in power is always sure to invite attack; a minority offers little occasion or excuse for criticism. It is not by any means true that there is no vital question before the people; nor does there seem to be any pressing occasion for the "new party," of which we have intermittent threats. Until existing questions of long standing have been settled, we can have no political peace, and there will be no call for new political organizations. Even those who are most persistent in their demand for the celebration of the obsequies of the two great national parties do not propose a political chaos. They declare their belief in the immediate necessity for a fresh division on some point, though what that issue might be we are not informed. Is it possible that any contest could be made on a proposition not now before the nation? Is there any issue now raised upon which the Republican Party has not taken position?

Mr. DAWES, in his Worcester speech, puts the case very clearly when he narrows it to two points: The condition of the South, and the protection of the public credit. Certainly a man who has been so free with his criticism of men and measures distinctively Republican as Mr. DAWES has been, cannot be accused of extreme partisanship. There is neither sophistry nor evasion in his speech, but he frankly and directly states the case as far as local or State politics affect national issues. What is true of Massachusetts in this matter is also true of New-York, except that we have not presented in the lower branch of Congress that unbroken front of Republicanism that our neighbors of the Bay State have. But it is undeniable that a Democratic gain in New-York would greatly encourage the mischief-makers in the South; it would strengthen the hands of men who yet hold to the financial heresies of the leaders of the Democratic Party. During the rebellion the Democrats of the North and East used to complain that no sooner did they gain a victory and begin to entertain hopes of future successes than their half-rebel friends in the border States would spoil everything by their excesses. Democratic violence in Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee cost discreet Democrats in New-York and New-England many a sore defeat. The case was logical enough. The spirit of the rebellion then, as now, was lurking, and likely to come out at the least encouragement. A Democratic victory in the North was answered by rebel yells in the South, and by a burst of mob-law and negro-lynching in the South-west. Just as soon as there is a faint indication of a turn in the tide, the old spirit of oppression and brutal lawlessness flames up again. The slight encouragement drawn from the last Spring elections was sufficient to fan the long-smoldering fires of political hate in the South. Mr. EATON, the newly-elected Democratic Senator from Connecticut, in the warmth and gush of his unexpected election, wrote a triumphant letter to a Louisiana sympathizer, kindling with enthusiasm at the certain prospect of "a great political revolution," which was not to pause until the Republic had been "taken into camp" by the Democracy. The immediate reply to this was a series of violent scenes, which showed that the spirit of rebellion and oppression was only sleeping, after all.

Considering the condition of public affairs to-day, who is willing that the work of providing for the national financial credit and defending the free colored race in their rights should be given to the Democracy? It cannot be denied that the element represented by the ex-slaves has not yet become assimilated with our political system. Who shall be intrusted with this work—the Democrats, who opposed the emancipation of the slave and hunted him when made free, or the Republicans, who helped him to freedom and defended him from his persecutors? Neither can it be denied that much of the disorganization and political corruption of the lately reconstructed States is chargeable to the vices and weakness of men who have shown themselves incompetent to take the political responsibilities which emancipation has suddenly thrust upon them. Who shall help these to a better understanding of their duties—their friends or their enemies? There can be but one answer to these questions. Moreover, the issues presented here are the only real ones now before the people. In New-York, to be sure, we have to fight against the party that has robbed the State and the City, increased the burdens of taxation, and disgraced the American name by its infamous frauds and scoundrelism. But, beyond that, we have to send to Congress a numerically powerful delegation which shall, by wise and beneficent legislation, maintain the public credit, still further reduce national expenses, protect the citizen in his right, and harmonize all sections of the Republic. What party organization even promises to do more?

ENCOURAGING FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

We are always willing to say a kind word for the Democrats whenever a fair opportunity offers. Not many weeks ago it was announced with a grand flourish of trumpets that the true Jeffersonian party was about to "inaugurate" a new code of political morals in the good little State of New-Jersey. In due time, for once, faithful to promise, the "inauguration" did take place. It was done at Trenton, in the shape of a "unanimous" nomination of a Supreme Court Judge as a candidate for Governor. It was decided that henceforth the candidate of the Democracy for the highest office in the State should remain in the background, and neither by word or act take part in the canvass. In this way it was felt that a reform would be effected, which, like the celebrated tidal wave, would sweep the Republicans from power throughout the country, and permit virtue to reign triumphant. It mattered not that the candidate for Governor had previously declined to surrender his snug office without being made certain of a better one. The modest Judge was sincerely impressed with the beauty of the idea; and, although a little tardy in accepting the honor of the nomination, finally came to the front all right, and in his letter of acceptance warmly—almost enthusiastically—favored a scheme which would make his continuance upon the bench of the Supreme Court until after the election seem like an act of the most patriotic self-abnegation.

"It is unmistakable," said Judge BEDLE, "that this action of the convention was the result of a distinct intention that the people should conduct the canvass without the personal effort or solicitation of the nominee. As such I accept the nomination, and to that position shall strictly adhere." Thus patriotically set in motion, the reform ball rolled on, and it very soon became evident that the majority of the voters were becoming deeply impressed with the sacred character of their duty. It was on the 29th of September that the Judge gave his letter of acceptance to the newspapers. On the 6th of the present month he ratified the new principle by presiding at the Fall term of the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer. In times past, in his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge BEDLE used to make a very severe reference to the violators of the Liquor law, and recommend their punishment. This time, in order to keep strictly within the line of his promise, he never once touched upon the subject. Malfeasance in office is a crime which any just Judge may touch without being accused of partisan zeal, and he touched it by informing the jury that it was due to those accused that a prompt and impartial investigation be made. In closing he said: "In short, wherever you find guilt, indict. It makes no difference what law is violated, indict. That is the only way by which can be secured peace, quietness, and good order."

The Democratic party organs promptly took the cue from their "silent" leader, and are raising such a cry against the crimes of Republicans in office as to very greatly accelerate the motion of the Democratic reform ball. But the good work has not ended with Judge BEDLE and the Democratic newspapers. Nothing of the sort. The new moral principle is being taught with amazing vigor in the Democratic primaries of Judge BEDLE'S own County of Hudson. In the Sixth Precinct, Second District, Jersey City, while the vote was being counted on Monday night, the leaders of two factions, having resolved in the most friendly manner to sink all appearance of rivalry, engaged in the task of conveying to their followers an idea of the new code of political morals. So eagerly did the followers press around the speakers and listen to the lesson, that many of them were seriously injured. Two were hurt so badly that they had to be carried to their homes on police-station stretchers. On the following night, the leaders at the Fourth District primary likewise undertook to explain the nature of the new principle, and here the eagerness to learn was still greater. The people fairly jumped upon each other in their desire not to let a word escape them. After the lesson was over, it was found that several persons had been almost crushed to death. In the neighboring County of Passaic, the reform ball has been kept running with equal spirit. While the voters at the primaries in Jersey City were being so well instructed, one of the most advanced thinkers among the Democratic City Fathers of Paterson was engaged in an earnest discussion of the new moral principle. In fact, so enthusiastic did he become in advocating it, that he denounced his opponents as a "designing, avaricious, and grinding set." It was intimated that he did not even stop in his "outburst of feeling" until he had called some of these luckless persons "gutter-snipes" and "liars."

Since the memorable clasping of hands over the "bloody chasm," in 1872, there has not been so much genuine enthusiasm manifested by the Democrats in any State as there is at present in New-Jersey. Now, the question for consideration is, are the Republicans wise in looking on at this wonderful work with such provoking good nature?

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

The duties which are comprised within the sphere of action presented to a Government are complex. The responsibilities attending them would seem to afford sufficient scope to satisfy the ambition of any active citizen. But the men who constitute the French Government have wider aims. They have set their hearts on something more than strengthening the national credit, restoring confidence, extending commerce, organizing the army, promoting public education, and developing the various resources of the nation. They aim at nothing less than controlling public opinion and subjecting the press to a discipline which is to make it either docile or dumb.

Within a week several papers have either been suspended, or restricted in their distribution, or have received official warnings. For the most trifling reasons, journalists who are not friendly to the Administration incur its displeasure. To find fault with its policy is an odious crime, particularly on the part of Republican and Bonapartist papers. It calls forth at once the unceremonious proceedings which are generally supposed to be peculiar to the state of siege, a state which gives to the authorities the power of summary and instant action. Good arguments are needless where power is sufficient; but the distinguished members of the French Cabinet condescend to use such arguments as they see fit, and even to clothe them occasionally with the beauties of an exasperating rhetoric.

One of the reasons given for suspending *L'Univers* was the desire of the Government to defend the dignity of the press. The French Government is peculiarly sensitive on this subject, and cannot, of course, overlook its importance. It is in vain that journalists reply that they are better able than anybody else to take care of their own dignity. It is in vain that they protest against an abuse of terms and of power, and assert that there can be no real dignity without independence. The Government will, at all hazards, attend to the matter; and will not lose an opportunity so well calculated to bring its chastening influence to bear upon some fierce and unruly editor. Members of other liberal professions ask, with dismay, if they in their turn are to be subjected to this official solicitude for public good manners, and whether the Government is going to be the definer and guardian of their dignity also. Journalists, however, are bound to bring theirs up to the required standard, or to abide by the consequences. They are somewhat puzzled to know exactly what that standard is; what it is that their dignity permits them to say, and what it prohibits. Government is expected to enlighten them on these points, and an official document is being anxiously looked for which shall give French journalists the needed information.

For having said that "whosoever is not for the Republic is for the Empire," and again, that "the policy inaugurated on the 24th of May has had no other result than to produce anxiety throughout the country," the *Journal des Débats* received an official warning. The Minister of the Interior considered that such remarks constituted an unjustifiable assault on the Government, and exceeded the right of discussion. The Parliamentary Commission, which is in session during the recess of the Assembly, made it the subject of an interpellation; but it drew nothing from the Government, except a declaration that the first assertion was a slander, and that the second was not proved. The Minister vindicated his own action on the ground that journalists must be restrained and the Government respected.

So French journalists will do well to consider in future what they owe to their dignity, and how far their right of discussion extends. When in doubt, they had better be silent. The example of the Minister will not be lost by his subordinates, many of whom will be but too eager to act the part of guardians jealous of the dignity of the press, and of their own right to determine what is lawful in print and what is not. This is, perhaps, the worst feature in the case, and reminds us of something which M. PREVOST-PARADOL wrote about six years ago. "In taking the pen," he said, "we are reduced to reckon, not only with the interested resolution of those who really wield the power, but with the silly meddlesomeness of those who have got the smallest share of it. That the true masters of our affairs have more strength than they need to overwhelm us, if they think it necessary, is nothing more than natural; but it is painful and almost provoking to know that a fillip suffices to put this big machine into action, and thus causes us to feel at the mercy of the least powerful of fools."

It is evident that the stringent and complicated legislation enacted in France during the last eighty years for the regulation of journalism has not been changed for the better. The French Press is at the mercy of an authority as partial as was that of either the first or the second Empire; for, in this respect, the present Government has proved itself one of the most arbitrary that has ever been placed over the quick-tempered and excitable people of France.

CUBA.

LOOKING TOWARD SPAIN—THE CALL FOR TROOPS—THE GOLD MARKET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874.

Now that Winter is rapidly approaching, the Government of this island is pushing with activity all the preparations for the next campaign (which it is promised is to be the last,) against the insurrection. It is stated that the sacrifices made by this province in men and money are incalculable, but that all good Spaniards are ready to aid, to the extent of their abilities, the realization of the plans of the Captain General, who has promised to restore peace to Cuba. It is hoped that not one of the 12,000 men promised by Spain to arrive this coming Autumn will be wanting, and an appeal is made to the home Government to the effect that the Spaniards in Cuba are fighting for a sacred cause, the integrity of the national territory, and that it is its duty to help them. The Spaniards here have laid upon themselves immense burdens, and should a single man be missing from the 12,000, the campaign must be fruitless. So great, indeed, is the need of the promised troops that the Captain General has proposed by telegraph to the Minister of War at Madrid to draw a contingent of twenty-five or thirty well disciplined men from each of the battalions recruited in Spain, to be sent at once to Cuba. This plan is said to have received the approval of the War Minister, and 5,000 men are expected during the present month. The drafting among the Havana volunteers is still going on. The contingent of the First Battalion, some seventy-five men altogether, met yesterday morning at the Plaza de Armas and marched to the Quinta de los Molinos, the Captain General's country seat. Here his Excellency reviewed them and addressed them in a short speech, praising them for their patriotism, and declaring that he relied greatly upon their assistance to finish the insurrection, closing his little speech with the usual "Viva España," after which the brave volunteers returned to town well pleased with themselves, and probably reflecting upon the deeds they would yet perform. The Captain General has ordered a grand parade of the entire volunteer force, to take place to-morrow. The cadets of the military school and the drafted men are to take part. Concha is said to be addicted to spectacles of this nature.

The weekly "inutilization" of the bank notes received on account of the ten per cent. tax continues, and has undoubtedly the effect of lowering the price of gold. The authorities are pressing the collection of the two and a half per cent. tax on capital.

A project is on foot in this city for the formation of a company whose members are to contribute a certain sum each, the gross capital to be used to steady the gold market and prevent the fluctuations in the quotations of that commodity. The scheme has been favorably received, and the Captain General has promised his aid and support, and has, besides, promised to obtain from the Supreme Government the proper authorization to put the scheme into practical shape. The Spanish Bank sold, a few days ago, $100,000 to the highest bidder, receiving 75¾ per centum; but $40,000 was at the double rate, which are received by the Government as $21 each; and there were $9,000 Mexican ounces, which are current at $17 each. This has affected the market for the rates, which were yesterday between 65 and 67, and to-day between 70 and 71.

WASHINGTON.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

THE PRINTING OF THE REVISED STATUTES AND THE LAWS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The delay in the publication of the revised statutes and the laws of the last session of Congress, has been the occasion of criticism and complaints in certain quarters, which, in view of the following statement of facts, seem neither just nor reasonable. All the inconvenience caused by the delay would have been avoided if Congress had made the revised code operative on the 1st day of December next, instead of at the date of its passage. The act known as the "Revision" was approved June 22—the close of the last session of Congress. It is to contain all the laws of the United States in force December, 1873, and extending from 1789. Section 2 of the act provides as follows:

"That the Secretary of State is hereby charged with the duty of causing to be prepared for printing, publication, and distribution, the Revised Statutes of the United States, enacted at this present session of Congress; that he shall cause to be completed the head notes of the several titles and chapters, and the marginal notes referring to the statutes from which each section was compiled and repealed by said revision; and references to the decisions of the Courts, of the United States explaining or expounding the same, and such decisions of State Courts as he may deem expedient, with a full and complete index to the same."

The session laws have, heretofore, been published by Little & Brown, of Boston, under a contract made many years ago. By the act of June 20, 1874, this contract was closed, and the Secretary of State is also required to cause the session laws to be published at the close of each session, "edited and printed in the same manner" as the revision. It will be seen, therefore, that not the simple work of printing the revision and session laws has devolved upon the Department of State, but the entire work of carefully preparing index, and marginal notes, with reference to decisions of the United States Courts, and the courts of States. Within a week of the adjournment of Congress two prominent legal gentlemen, accustomed to the work, were selected by the Secretary of State to prepare the index, notes of decisions, &c., and the work was immediately placed in their hands. It is well understood that they have been diligently engaged in perfecting and completing their labors. The session laws—which, it is understood, are now ready for issue—have been delayed but a few days beyond the usual time of issue; and this short delay was wholly due to the increased work as required by the law of Congress. The time required for editing, indexing, &c., the revision must necessarily be much longer than for the session laws, and the two have been carried on at the same time, necessarily, by the same individuals. This explanation is due to the State Department, and to the gentlemen who have been faithfully laboring in the work during the Summer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,789,866; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,925,000; coin, (including $26,692,400 in coin certificates,) $79,444,735; outstanding legal tenders, 382,000,000. The receipts of internal revenue were $310,383.

TAX ON COSMETICS.

The Attorney General has decided that under the act of June 30, 1869, as amended by the act of July 13, 1868, the articles enumerated in Schedule C of said act, such as medicines and cosmetics, are liable to a tax when removed for consumption as well as for sale.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPE AND WRAPPER CONTRACT.

Requisitions for stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, aggregating 7,500,000, have been received at the Post Office Department since the 1st instant. These requisitions are forwarded to the Plympton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, which has the contract for furnishing the articles named. As yet the Company is unprepared to furnish a single envelope or wrapper, and it is estimated at the Department that at least two weeks' work would be required to fill the requisitions already accumulated. The new contractors have as yet furnished no proofs of dies to the department for approval.

THE LATE LIEUT. COMMANDER KELLOGG.

The Lieut. Commander, Kellogg, who died recently at Pensacola, from yellow-fever, was E. N. and not A. T. Kellogg. There were two Lieut. Commanders Kellogg in the navy, and many persons have been uncertain as to which of the two it was who has just died.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ASHES AND GARBAGE—A PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW RULES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it possible that our authorities are not going to remove the ashes and garbage until night? For some years our citizens have been annoyed by being dusted on Broadway, between 9 and 10 in the morning; but if it is intended to dust them on their way home, or after dinner, when they walk out, or are on their way to the theatre, concert, or to make a call, I think you will soon see an uproar. The remarkable good sense that almost always is shown in THE TIMES, I am afraid is gone astray, in indorsing this action of removing the ashes and garbage.

A KNICKERBOCKER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct 6, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of the 5th inst., you mention a new plan for the removal of ashes, &c., between the hours of 6 and 8 in the evening, which appears to me to be the most inconvenient hours in the twenty-four. I do not know the originator of this brilliant plan, but if his identity should be announced to our theatre-going ladies and gentlemen, there is no doubt that their blessings would follow him to his grave.

ANTI ASH DUST.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the edition of THE TIMES of Monday, Oct. 5, appeared a notice to the effect, that hereafter ash-boxes, &c., should be put out only between the hours of 6 and 8 in the evening. This seems to me a most inconvenient time.

New-York has ever been behind other leading cities in this particular, for in no city of Europe of any note are ash-boxes to be seen at all; and now for our authorities to attempt reform by causing these nuisances to be placed in the streets at the time of day when gentlemen are on their way up town, and ladies and gentlemen are walking the streets toward our theatres and other places of amusement, is altogether too absurd. How ladies and gentlemen are to walk the streets in evening attire if at every turn the dust from ash-boxes is to be hurled upon them, is to me an unsolved mystery.

Decidedly some other plan for the removal of ashes and garbage must be adopted if we hope to place New-York on a par with other civilized cities.

AN INDIGNANT LADY.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will the Health Department, or Sanitary Police, or other wiseacres please tell us how we can secure the safety of the garbage or ash barrel that is put out in the evening at this season of the year, when it is a well-known fact that the boys are busy now stealing and stowing everything inflammable that they can lay their hands on for the purpose of bonfires on election night.

R. I. LOMAS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1874.

"KNAW" VERSUS "GNAW."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In place of "knawing a file," don't you think the editor of the *World* should *gnaw* a spelling-book. Webster would turn over in his coffin if he could know how the editor aforesaid had written *gnaw*. If you can get my boy Patrick, Jr., aged fourteen, a position on the *World* staff, I will guarantee he will show no such humiliating ignorance of the proper construction of the King's English. Yours, in behalf of early education,

PATRICK GILHOOLY.

Of the North Ward.

NEW-YORK, New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874.

ENGLISH NOTES.

MR. DISRAELI AND PROF. TYNDALL.

WHY THE MINISTER DOES NOT GO TO IRELAND OR THE HIGHLANDS—PROF. TYNDALL'S EXPLANATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874.

The announcement which has appeared in the *Times* this morning has created a good deal of amusement. It is to the effect that Mr. Disraeli's contemplated visit to Ireland will have to be given up in consequence of a severe bronchial attack, the result of a cold contracted in Scotland, from which he is still suffering. It is added that "his medical advisers are anxious that he should avoid long journeys, and should abstain for a time from public speaking, so that it would be dangerous for him to go to Ireland, or, if he were there, to carry out the obvious purpose of his visit." When I say that this statement has produced amusement, of course I do not mean that people are cruel enough to laugh at poor Mr. Disraeli's bronchitis, which, however, I understand, is not very serious. The humor of the paragraph consists in attributing to the doctors the strong opinion of the imprudence of the projected visit to Ireland, which is known to be entertained by Mr. Disraeli's political associates. Everybody who knows anything, either of Mr. Disraeli or of Ireland, saw clearly enough from the first that it would be dangerous for him to go there at all, and that it would be well that he should abstain for a time from public speaking, and his cold in the head has happened opportunely to serve as an excuse for the abandonment of what would certainly have been a very wanton and foolish expedition. Nothing that Mr. Disraeli could possibly say would do any good just now in Ireland, and, indeed, he could hardly say anything without doing harm. If anything in that way would be beneficial to the Irish, it would be a good dose of plain speaking, and this does not happen to be Mr. Disraeli's forte. There can be no doubt, however, that the best thing of all for them is that they should be taken as little notice of as possible. Mr. Disraeli's cold will also do another service for him just now. It will relieve him from the necessity of having to make another journey to Balmoral, where the Queen, it seems, has decided to remain till November. Balmoral is, no doubt, a charming place in its way, but it has its terrors for elderly statesmen. It is a very long way off; a journey of at least a day and a half on the railway has to be followed by a drive of some twenty or thirty miles of mountain road; and with the snow on the hills, as is the case already, the atmosphere of Balmoral is not altogether so exhilarating to everybody as to the Queen. And life there is very dull. Mr. Disraeli is not a sportsman, and cannot go out and settle his two or three stags before breakfast, like the Duke of Edinburgh; nor can he go about gossiping with the old wives of Crathie, as her Majesty does. As I suppose you know, everything at Balmoral is Highland. The carpets and curtains are tartan, the flower-beds heather, and everybody wears the kilt except the sex which has the comfortable privilege of long petticoats. The Minister in attendance, it is true, is not bound to don the garb of old Gaul unless he likes. Still it will be understood that to a sensitive person, with a constitutional tendency to cold in the head, the spectacle of such general want of clothing must be very distressing. So no doubt the Premier is very glad to be left in the snug and congenial retirement of Bretby, and to get out of both Ireland and Balmoral. It should also be observed that the intimation that the head of the Government is not going to speak for some time implies that other members of the party had better remain silent also. When Mr. Disraeli has anything to say he will say it himself, and in the meantime minor persons are expected to suppress unnecessary orations. The Marquis of Bath did not commend himself to his chief's approbation, the other day, by declaring that he regarded the Marquis of Salisbury's being in the Cabinet as the best guarantee for its Conservative soundness. The pending elections still promise well for the party in power. No Liberal candidate has appeared in Cambridgeshire, and the battle is left to a couple of Conservatives, who are making a purely personal competition of it. Each agrees with the other on everything, except as to which should be elected, and one of them complains that the other has read his book on tenant-right and borrowed the opinions. At Northampton, Mr. Bradlaugh refuses to give way, and none of the regular stock of Liberals or Radicals care to encounter the humiliation of being defeated by him. The seat may, therefore, be regarded as left to the Conservatives.

PROF. TYNDALL'S EXPLANATIONS.

Prof. Tyndall has published the complete edition of his address, with a preface in which he says that he has nothing to retract or explain. It appears that he wrote the paper in the Alps, and that it was sent home in installments to be printed. It was all in type when he read it at Belfast, but it was too long for oral delivery, and had to be curtailed in certain parts. This statement of course disposes at once of the insinuation which was made that the Professor was led away by the applause of the audience. In point of fact, he merely read what he had written in the solitude of the mountains. The omitted passages are now supplied, but do not appear to affect in any way the general drift of the discourse. You may remember that I suggested at the time that some of the critics were disposed to draw larger and more decided conclusions from what the Professor had said than his words actually warranted, and that, as he had evidently composed his statement with great care, it was not quite fair to stretch its meaning beyond the point at which he had left it. This is Prof. Tyndall's own view, and he declines to go into any discussion as to what he did or did not intend to convey. He says that "he looks forward to a calmer future for a verdict, founded not on imaginary sins, but on the real facts of the case." The only explanation he offers is that those who accuse him of ignoring the existence of God should be content to say "our God;" and that in his hours of clearness and vigor he does not feel that the doctrine of "material atheism," as it has been called, is a satisfactory solution of the great mystery in which we dwell, and of which we form a part. In short, he evidently wishes it to be understood that he does not repudiate the idea of God, but only certain current conceptions of God. This is confirmed by a couple of quotations which he has placed at the beginning of the book, and which are perhaps more explicit than anything in the preface. The first is from Xenophanes of Colophon, and runs as follows:

"There is one God supreme, above all other gods, diviner than mortals, whose form is not like unto man's, and as unlike his nature. But vain mortals imagine that gods, like themselves, are begotten, with human sensations and voice and corporeal members. So, if oxen or lions had hands and could work, in men's fashion, and trace out with chisel or brush their conception of godhead, then would horses depict gods like horses, and oxen like oxen, each kind the divine with its own form and nature endowing."

The other is a sentence from Bacon:

"It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him; for the one is unbelief; the other is contumely."

J. H. F.

WESTON'S THIRD FAILURE.

At 11:30 last night Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, had walked sixteen miles in the twenty-four, beginning at midnight yesterday. [illegible] make a grand total of 245 miles in four days. As he will have to walk 255 miles in two days to accomplish what he set out to do, it may fairly be assumed that he will fail.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

We had supposed that we had kept our readers well informed as to the progress of the Beecher-Tilton-Moulton-Bowen-Procter case, but a North Carolina correspondent wants more light on this very dark subject. So far as can be learned, then, there are to be an endless series of legal actions growing out of this case, but no one knows when they are to be commenced. Mr. Tilton has brought an action against Mr. Beecher to recover damages for the wrong alleged to have been done him; Mr. Beecher has brought an action against Mr. Tilton; a lady has brought an action against Moulton; Mr. Bowen has brought three actions against the Brooklyn *Eagle;* Moulton threatens an action against Beecher; a lady has brought an action against the *Daily Graphic;* Tilton has brought an action against the *World* and the *Tribune;* a Grand Jury has indicted Tilton and Moulton, and Mrs. Tilton threatens to publish another statement.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MARK SMITH BENEFIT.

The entertainments given at Booth's Theatre and Wallack's yesterday, for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Mark Smith, were quite successful. There ought to have been a larger audience at the last-named house, but at Booth's the auditorium was crowded. The principal incident of the day occurred at this thatre, and hence, no doubt, the large assemblage. This incident was the début in the United States of Miss Violetta Colville, who, after studying the art of song in Italy, returned to this, her native country, to tread the lyric stage. If a reception of great cordiality, much applause, liberal tributes of flowers, and a final recall signify anything, Miss Colville's friends must have been content with the impression she produced. She appeared in the last act of "Lucia," and was the object of all these attentions on the part, as we have said, of an overflowing auditorium. Whether a second hearing could attract so numerous a concourse and kindle as much enthusiasm is open to doubt, but it is certain that it would enable one to form a more trustworthy estimate of the young lady's merits. Miss Colville was very nervous, yesterday, and her share of the proceedings was so limited in point of duration that before she had an opportunity accorded her of recovering from her stage-fright, her task was ended. We cannot, however, acknowledge that, due allowance being made, we shall expect much of Miss Colville hereafter. She has a small voice of very limited compass, and, with the exception of two or three of the higher tones, it is not remarkable for *timbre;* she does not seem to possess the grand style of the *prima donna drammatica,* or the facility of execution of the *chanteuse légère,* and, although relatively at ease on the stage, her dramatic impulses do not assert themselves either forcibly or frequently. It may be argued in extenuation of Miss Colville's weakness, not only that she was frightened, but that she had chosen for interpretation a scene taxing even Mme. Nilsson and Mme. Di Murska; the difficulties of the music or of the situation had, however, little to do with an evident lack of the qualities sought in a songstress. Into criticism of the effort we shall not enter. In person Miss Colville is small and graceful, and her face is expressive. To these advantages she adds the charm of youth and an ambition which ought not to be suffered to again o'ervault itself, for between yesterday's kindly encouragement and a marked success there was a sensible difference. If this view of the matter is taken, we may hear of Miss Colville once more. Signor Benfratelli was the *Edgardo* to her *Lucia,* and was, like herself, complimented by a summons before the curtain. Mr. Max Maretzek lead the orchestra. The remainder of the programme was rendered as announced, and at Wallack's, the advertised entertainments were given, except the act from "Camille," Miss Morris, a few hours before the matinée, determining not to perform. Her place was filled by Mr. J. T. Raymond and the Park Theatre Company, and the audience did not rise in mutiny in consequence of the change.

MISS HEILBRON'S CONCERT.

Miss Sophia Flora Heilbron gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening. Miss Heilbron is a young pianist, who has considerable technique and great vigor and endurance, and reads with passable expression. She opened yesterday's performance by a capital recital, with Mr. Brandt and Mr. Verner, of Mendelssohn's D minor trio, and followed this effort by a less successful rendering of Liszt's arrangement of the waltz from "Faust," and by other more successful achievements. Miss Heilbron's right-hand work is fluent and brilliant; her trills and arpeggios are particularly good; her mechanism, in brief, is extremely creditable, but Liszt demands something more than an insight into Clementi's exercises. Miss Heilbron, however, plays well, and she is too young for any composition to be beyond her reach at some period or other. The incident of the concert which interested us most was the appearance of Master Lichtenberg, a violinist aged fourteen years, whom M. Wieniawski discovered in San Francisco, and to whom he kindly gave many lessons in California and in this City. Master Lichtenberg goes to join M. Wieniawski next week, a liberal banker providing for the lad's musical education. In two years Master Lichtenberg ought to be a great violinist. Such absolutely correct and elegant playing, so full and pure a tone, so quiet a control of technical difficulties, and, above all, so clear a respect for his art we have never witnessed in a performer of his years. He recited Vieuxtemps' "Fantaisie Caprice," which he had studied with M. Wieniawski, and which he executed, not in servile imitation of his master, but with a taste almost akin to his, and with a facility and a surety which study can scarcely increase. A hearty demonstration of delight attended this part of the concert. Master Lichtenberg afterward performed a prelude by Bach, and there was singing by Signor Ardavani and Miss Rosburgh, and a duo for two pianos Miss Heilbron and Mr. Parsons.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aida" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, Miss Cary, Signora Potentini and Signori Carpi, Del Puente, and Fiorini being the artists. "Faust" will be represented at the matinée.

A REMARKABLE DEFENSE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, of yesterday, in the suit of Cyrus Williams against Edwin L. Godkin, James McKim, and Arthur Sedgwick, publishers of the New-York *Nation,* a motion was argued before Judge Robinson to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the statements set forth therein did not constitute a libel. The statements complained of were to the effect that the plaintiff had been guilty of preparing, plastering, and grafting silver ore on the limestone of the Emma Silver Mine; that previous to such act the majority of the workmen had been discharged, and those who remained were employed in guarding the entrance to the mine while Professor Silliman was engaged in making his examination; that by reason of such grafting, &c., on the walls of the mine, Professor Silliman was deceived, and made a report in accordance with what he found, whereby English stockholders were swindled out of £500,000, and that he (Williams) got £100,000 for his services in the matter. Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the statements complained of were not of a libelous character, in that they did not charge the plaintiff with any offense; his act, as charged by them, being merely done under the direction of others, he having no interest in the mine or in the stock. Ex-Judge Fancher opposed the motion, claiming that the statements were clearly libelous; that they tended to degrade and lessen the plaintiff in the estimation of his fellow-citizens; and any publication which so tended was libelous. Judge Robinson took the papers, reserving his decision. The damages in the case are laid at $100,000.

A BILLIARD MATCH.

The billiard world is quite excited over the match for $1,000, to be played this evening, at Irving Hall, between A. P. Rudolphe and William Cook, the celebrated English champion. The betting on the result of the game is pretty even, the knowing ones, however, slightly inclining toward Cook, for the reason that he plays on his own table and with balls to which he has always been accustomed. Among the spectators of the match will be the "Wizard" Ubassy and M. Maurice Vignaux, who arrived in this City yesterday.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MEETINGS OF REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION—THE UTICA TICKET INDORSED.

A meeting of the Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District was held last evening at their rooms, No. 28 Avenue A, Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., presiding. The proceedings were for the most part of a routine business character, but these were supplemented by a brief, but thoroughly emphatic, approval of the proceedings of the Utica Convention. Twenty-eight new members were proposed in the first instance, and their names were submitted to the proper committee for approval. There were no reports from any of the committees. Col. Strong then brought forward a series of resolutions to the effect that the Republican Party, by its unswerving efforts to firmly establish the principles of right and justice, deserved the confidence of all good and loyal citizens, and they believed that so long as the Democratic Party countenanced resistance to lawful authority, and advocated a repudiation of their national obligations, the mission of the Republican Party was not yet ended. They cordially concurred in the sentiments expressed, and in the platform adopted by the State Convention at Utica, and they recognized the complete harmony with the principles of national honor, obedience to law, and rigid economy in the administration of national and State affairs, for which the Republican Party had so earnestly contended. In conclusion these resolutions heartily approved of the renomination of Gov. John A. Dix and Gen. J. C. Robinson, and pledged the meeting to use their utmost endeavors to secure their triumphant election. Before the resolutions were put to the meeting, Hon. Henry Haight, formerly member of Assembly, took occasion to express his strongest approval of the proceedings of the Utica Convention, more especially in respect to the nomination of Gov. Dix. He contrasted the claims of Gov. Dix and Mr. Tilden, stating that though the latter might be an honorable man, and a very clever one in regard to some points, yet he was a man who would neglect the duties of his office, and that, as to comparing him with Gov. Dix, the only comparison which suggested itself to his mind was that which existed between a one-horse car and a full-power locomotive. It was utterly ridiculous, he said, to institute a comparison between such men. Mr. Lockwood followed in the same strain, and in the course of his remarks congratulated the Republican Party on the position which it held in respect to the State election. He believed that it would not be merely successful in the election for the State, but also in the election to the Assembly. Dr. T. Treskatis said the impression seemed to prevail that his countrymen, the Germans, would cast their votes in favor of Democratic tickets having a German name on them. He did not believe, however, that any intelligent men would be made the dupes of so slight a subterfuge. For his own part he would cast his vote regardless of nationality, race, or color, not caring whether the candidate came from Tipperary, New-York, or anywhere else, and looking solely to his fitness for the office. The resolutions were next put to the meeting and unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned until next Monday evening, the Executive Committee being authorized to prepare, in the meantime, the tickets for the primary elections.

DIX AND ROBINSON CAMPAIGN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, which at the time of the meeting, to say the least, was exceedingly moist, and gave no signs of taking "a new departure," quite a large number of Republicans met last evening at Mueller's Hall, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, the head-quarters of the Dix and Robinson Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District. The meeting was called to order by James M. Thompson, the President of the club, who on taking the chair stated that at the Republican ratification meeting held at Lincoln Hall, on the 2d of October, it was suggested that a committee of five be appointed on the part of the club to confer with a similar committee from the District Republican Association, and take the necessary steps for the purpose of holding a monster Republican ratification meeting in Harlem. The Chairman announced as such committee Messrs. John A. Eagleson, Benjamin Beyea, William Staritt, Charles W. Johnson, and Adolphus Borst. Mr. Stephen S. Doty, Vice President of the club, was then called to the chair, and on taking the same made a few appropriate remarks. The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary and approved by the club, after which Mr. James M. Thompson moved that the Secretary notify Mr. William Haw, Jr., President of the District Republican Association, of the action of the club in appointing the Conference Committee of five, which motion was adopted. Mr. Clarence Heidelberg then moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to co-operate with the officers of the club in getting up a Republican ratification meeting, to be held at Yorkville on Thursday evening next, which motion was also adopted and the following gentlemen appointed as such committee: Clarence Heidelberg, Robert McChristie, Edward D. Connery, Eugene F. Brundage, and William H. Clark. The books of the club were then opened, and a number of new members enrolled. The utmost good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed, and enough was shown to demonstrate that the Dix and Robinson Campaign Club is a live body, and thoroughly in earnest in its work.

MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The unpleasant storm had no effect in diminishing the numbers who attended the regular meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association held last evening, at Neumann's Hall, No. 475 Ninth avenue, Mr. H. G. Leask presiding. After the transaction of routine business, addresses were delivered by Col. J. H. Warwick and Col. Peebles. At the close of these speeches the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District, approving heartily of the action of our delegates at Utica, do now ratify the nomination of John A. Dix for Governor, John C. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Barclay for Canal Commissioner, and Alexander Johnson for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That having full confidence in our candidates, we hereby pledge our personal influence and best exertions to secure their election.

It was then moved that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting. The President appointed Messrs. W. S. Murray, Thomas Stewart, George Hettrick, William H. Montgomery, and H. G. Leask. The meeting will be held at Continental Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, at an early date to be announced in THE TIMES. The President announced that during the campaign weekly meetings would be held at Neumann's Hall on Thursday evenings, and that on Monday evening next, at the same place, the primary would be held. The meeting then adjourned, with three hearty cheers for the State ticket.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Dorschell's Hall, Tenth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, Mr. William H. Bellamy, Vice President, in the chair. A report was received from the Central Committee relative to the primary elections on Monday next. The report was received, and a committee of fifteen, including the Chairman and Secretary, was appointed, with power to nominate delegates to the different conventions. Mr. Conover moved to rescind a resolution, passed at the previous meeting of the association, calling for a ratification meeting at Eighty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. The motion was carried. The special committee to whom was referred the subject of making arrangements for a Dix and Robinson ratification meeting reported progress. The Committee on Admissions submitted a report recommending over thirty names proposed at the last meeting as eligible for membership.

GERMAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A meeting of delegates, representing the German citizens and Democratic Reform organizations of the different Assembly Districts, recently elected at primary elections held in the different Assembly Districts, was held at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night, to organize a County Convention for the nomination of a Mayor and other officers. The meeting having been called to order, Oswald Ottendorfer was chosen temporary Chairman. The Committee of Organization, after a recess, presented the following names for permanent organization, which were elected: President, Morris Ellinger; Vice Presidents, Julius Korn and George Burchardt; Secretaries, Jacob Schmitz, Adolph Dengler, and A. M. Petshaw. Resolutions, presented by the Committee on Resolutions, were adopted after a lengthy debate. They set forth that the object of the convention is to compel other political organizations to nominate for the office of Mayor, Register, and Aldermen at large trustworthy and able men, on whom the independent voters may unite their vote. Conference committees are to be appointed to confer with similar committees of other political organizations on the subject of these nominations; and if, eventually, no suitable nominations are made by any of the existing parties, then the convention will make its own nominations independently of other parties.

ORGANIZING IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

The Republican electors of the King's Bridge District of the Twenty-fourth Ward met, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, on the evening of the 7th inst., at Temperance Hall, Mosholu. The District Association was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Benjamin H. Sealey.
Vice Presidents—William A. Varian and George H. Forster.
Treasurer—Joel P. Seymour.
Secretary—William H. Geer.
Inspectors of Election—Samuel L. Berrian and Charles H. Darke.
Door-keeper—Benjamin Van Tassel.

George H. Forster was elected member of the Central Committee.

The meeting was addressed by David G. McKelvey and Henry A. Smith, of New-York, and Richard A. Greene, Esq., of Fort Washington. Regular meetings of the association will be held each week during the campaign, when other prominent Republicans will speak.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Seventh Congressional District Democratic Convention for the nomination of Congressman from Hudson County, N. J., met yesterday afternoon in McPherson Hall, on Jersey City Heights. William D. Daley was elected permanent Chairman, and the convention proceeded to make nominations. Ex-Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City; Mayor Henry Traphagen, of Jersey City; Job H. Lippincott, Sidney B. Bevins, A. A. Hardenburgh, and Delos E. Culver, of Jersey City, and Charles H. Winfield, of Greenville, were nominated. The first ballot resulted in no election, and the name of Mayor Traphagen was withdrawn. After the second ballot had been taken the names of Messrs. Winfield and Bevins were withdrawn by Norman L. Rowe. At the end of the fourth ballot Mr. Rowe also withdrew the name of Mr. Lippincott. The fourth ballot showed that Mayor O'Neill had received 46 of the 53 votes necessary to an election—Culver 42, and Lippincott 16. The vote being a close one, and there being a chance that on the next ballot an election would be made, a delegate made a motion for an adjournment for half an hour. The Chairman refused to entertain the motion. Then ensued a scene of disorder which beggars description. Members waving their hats and making every other possible demonstration, shouted for adjournment or against it as they inclined. They jumped on the seats, shook their fists in the face of the Chairman, and quite a pandemonium prevailed for several minutes. Mr. Daley in vain endeavored to make himself heard. A member put his cane in the Chairman's hand, but his frequent raps with it upon the table produced no effect. The noise still continued, the Chairman still persisted in his refusal to entertain the motion. During the excitement one member declared that he wanted principles and not stamps to rule the convention, and another suggested the propriety of letting the "strikers," as he called them, retire. The Chairman, finally to assuage the growing excitement, agreed to entertain the motion on condition that the delegates vote as their names were called. Then came another storm, but finally the members agreed to the taking of the vote in that manner. The motion to adjourn was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The fifth ballot was immediately taken. Ex-Mayor O'Neill received sixty votes, and was declared the nominee. A committee appointed to wait on Mr. O'Neill returned with the nominee at about 5:30 P. M. Mr. O'Neill stated that his business would not permit him to accept the nomination, and he emphatically declined it. The committee then adjourned to meet again on Monday, at Kepler Hall, Jersey City.

NOTES.

Mr. Joseph Seligman, the German banker, is mentioned by many Republicans as a fitting candidate for Mayor.

Oswald Ottendorfer, it is said, has declined to appear before the Tammany Convention as a candidate for Alderman at Large.

The Cape May County (N. J.) Republicans have nominated J. G. Ware for Sheriff, Alexander Young for Assemblyman, and Jonathan Hand for County Clerk.

The German Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District held a meeting, corner Avenue A and Eighth street, last night, and ratified the Republican State ticket.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Republican Conventions for the nomination of State Senator, Sheriff, County Clerk and Register, and of Congressman will be held in Jersey City to-morrow.

The Republicans of Paterson will hold a mass-meeting in the Wigwam this evening. Secretary Robeson, Hon. George A. Halsey, and other prominent gentlemen are expected to be present.

A meeting of Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District favorable to the renomination of Assemblyman George B. Deane was held last evening. Several addresses were delivered eulogistic of Mr. Deane's legislative career, and a series of resolutions were adopted to the same effect.

There will be a lively gathering in Tammany Hall to-morrow if the many members of the party who dislike the programme prepared for their acceptance come to the front, as they threaten to do, and do not allow their courage to vanish in the presence of Kelly and Morrissey.

It was rumored last night that the slate for the county ticket finally decided upon by the Tammany leaders is as follows: "Billy" Wickham, for Mayor; "Jimmy" Hayes, for Register; and B. Van Voorhis, of the Twelfth Ward, Magnus Gross, Edward Cooper, and Jno. W. Guentzer, for Aldermen at Large. Further political bargains before the meeting of the Convention, it is believed, may make another change.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AN EXTENSIVE WEST SIDE FACTORY DESTROYED—ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY INJURED—LOSS OVER $180,000.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out on the second floor of the three-story brick building extending from Nos. 516 to 530 West Twenty-fifth street, occupied by the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, which resulted in the total destruction of the building and contents. Unfortunately the conflagration was attended by loss of life. The cause of the fire is not positively known, but it is supposed to have originated from the boiling over of the contents of a kettle filled with some compound which is used in the curing of rubber hose. A quantity of the compound overflowed and fell into the furnace on which the kettle was standing, and immediately took fire. The flames speedily communicated to large quantities of inflammable materials scattered about in the immediate vicinity of the furnace, and spread so rapidly as to defy the efforts of the workmen to extinguish them. An alarm was sounded, and the fire-engines and firemen were in a few moments hastening to the scene.

In the meantime the men and boys employed in the place had become panic-stricken, and were making desperate attempts to escape from the building. There was but one stairway leading from the upper floors, and this, the only means of exit, soon became choked by the workmen flying for their lives, and a great many were compelled to jump from the second-story windows. Fortunately, the building was a low one, and the distance did not exceed ten or twelve feet. All escaped uninjured except John Brennan, aged thirty-nine, residing at No. 254 Tenth avenue, who, it is said, was tending the kettle which boiled over. His clothes took fire, and running to one of the second-story windows he jumped out. He was picked up by the Police and carried into an adjoining house. Warden Brennan with an ambulance was quickly on hand and had the injured man removed to Bellevue Hospital, but he is so fearfully burned that it is feared he cannot recover. By the time the first engine had arrived the flames had taken possession of the entire building, and baffled the efforts of the firemen under Assistant Engineer Shay. Owing to the close proximity of several large factories and lumber-yards to the burning building a second alarm was sent out, and the reserve engines from the adjoining districts soon came to the assistance of those already on the ground. After the fire had been burning for a short time the walls, which were very thin and poorly constructed, crumbled and fell. A portion of the easterly wall fell on the roof of the two-story brick tenement in the rear of No. 514 West Twenty-fifth street, immediately adjoining the factory, and crushed it in to the second story, causing the death of Patrick Galligan. Previous to this catastrophe the occupants of the houses had been ordered by the Police to leave. Galligan and his wife and daughter, who occupied the upper floor of the rear building, had left the premises, but the former, despite the remonstrances of the Police and firemen, returned to his room for a bag of shoes, and was in the room when the wall fell on the house and crushed him to death. His remains were extricated from the ruins by the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, and were removed to the Morgue for inquest.

After several hours' battling with the flames the firemen succeeded in getting them under control, but it was nearly 7 o'clock before they were finally extinguished. By skillful management they were successful in preventing the destruction of the surrounding buildings, which at one time were in imminent danger. President Perley and Commissioner Van Cott, of the Fire Department, were present at the fire. One of the new propelling engines, recently added to the force of the department, was at the fire in charge of Company No. 24, and all the officers of the department were highly pleased with the efficient service rendered by this powerful engine. The fire created intense excitement among the residents of this densely-populated neighborhood. Capt. Cherry and Sergt. Doran, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, with the reserves from the Sixteenth and Twentieth Precincts, were present, and preserved excellent order. The cars of the Tenth Avenue Railroad and several freight trains of the Hudson River Railroad were delayed for several hours.

The following is a summary of the losses by the fire as far as could be ascertained last evening: The loss of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company is estimated at $150,000 on stock, machinery, &c. The company have an insurance of between $90,000 and $100,000, chiefly in out-of-town companies. The loss on the building, which belongs to the Brown & Lilienthal estate, and is said to be fully insured, is estimated at $30,000. The building in the rear of No. 514 West Twenty-fifth street, which was crushed by the falling wall, was damaged to the extent of $600. This and the adjoining house was occupied by several poor families, who sustain slight losses by water. The front building is also damaged to the extent of $200. The fire communicated to the rear of the five-story brick building Nos 523 to 531 West Twenty-fourth street, occupied by the Combination Rubber Company, which was damaged to the extent of $5,000. Nos. 519 and 521 West Twenty-fourth street, a two-story brick building, unoccupied, was slightly damaged by fire. The residence of Mr. Peter Johnson, No. 517 West Twenty-fourth street, was damaged to the extent of $250; insured for $2,500 in the Pacific Company. The stable of F. W. Wilkes, in the rear of No. 515 West Twenty-fourth street, was damaged to the extent of $150. Several of the tenants in the dwellings on West Twenty-fourth street sustain slight losses by water and the hasty removal of their household effects.

AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY FIRE.

At 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning smoke and flame were seen issuing from the second-story window of No. 53 Bayard street by Officer Handy, of the Sixth Precinct, who broke in the door and extinguished the flames. The room was occupied by Adolph Schmidt and his wife, who were out at the time. On the flames being extinguished, an examination was made, and it was found that the floor had been saturated with kerosene, evidently poured through an auger hole in the ceiling from the room above. Schmidt and his wife returned to the house at 2 o'clock, and were arrested by Detective Dorsey. Yesterday Fire Marshal Sheldon made an investigation. Schmidt said that himself and his wife went to the Bowery Theatre, and after the performance to a beer saloon, where they remained until 2 o'clock. Their testimony was corroborated by Roundsman Dean, of the Sixth Precinct, who saw them leaving the theatre, and by the keeper of the beer saloon, and they were discharged. A small fancy store on the first floor was kept by Lesser Brilliant, who cannot be found, and his wife says that he went to Philadelphia on Wednesday night. He has an insurance of $5,000 on his stock in the Hanover Company. The Fire Marshal will continue his investigations in the case.

A NOVEL CHARGE.

Jacob Williams, aged twenty-five, residing in Fifty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, was yesterday arrested by Officer Smith, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with violating the act to prevent persons obtaining positions upon forged or false credentials. Mr. John C. McQuhae, a clerk in the service of the Belt Railroad Company, alleges that the prisoner, on the 11th of September, was appointed a conductor on that road upon making representations that he had never held a similar position on any other line. It was subsequently ascertained that Williams was some time ago discharged from the employ of the Eighth Avenue Railroad for dishonesty. Mr. Nesbitt, who appeared for Williams, asked for the discharge of his client, on the ground that it had been held by the Court of Special Sessions that mere lying could not be construed as a violation of the act. The law in question was lobbied through the last Legislature by the City railroad companies, and although some four or five arrests have been made for violations of its provisions, not one conviction has been obtained. The court, which coincided with counsel's opinion of the act, decided that the accused must look to the Court of Special Sessions for his discharge, and held him in nominal bail to appear there for trial.

METROPOLITAN THROAT HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, No. 17 Stuyvesant street, near Cooper Institute, yesterday, the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Clinton Wagner, stated that during the nine months ending Oct. 1, 1874, 2,365 patients suffering from affections of the throat and nose were treated, and that 200 cases were then remaining under treatment. The hospital was incorporated Jan. 3, 1874, and opened for the reception of patients Jan. 5. It is the only hospital in the country devoted to the special treatment of throat affections, and the large number of persons who have sought relief attest its necessity in our community. It is supported entirely by private contributions, which are received by the Treasurer or any of the following-named officers: President, Hon. Samuel G. Courtney; Vice Presidents, J. Marion Sims, M. D., J. J. Crane, M. D., H. M. Alexander, Esq.; Secretary, J. J. McCook, Esq.; Treasurer, John W. Bigelow; Medical Superintendent, Clinton Wagner, M. D.

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union square, has of late introduced several new features into his excellent business. In the first place—not that this is anything new—he always has the largest supply of foreign and domestic papers, magazines, and other periodicals to be found in the City. The London *Graphic,* the *Pall Mall Budget, Vanity Fair, Punch,* and scores of other serials are to be found on his counters. Then he has the very earliest copies of the new volumes in the *Tauchnitz* series, and lately he has made arrangements for the supply of all the French novels as soon as they are published. In this department he will hereafter be ahead even of the French booksellers. Mr. Brentano has also made arrangements for the exclusive sale of a highly important and valuable work, entitled *Shakespeare's Home and Rural Life,* by Capt. Walter. This work has been prepared at an enormous cost, and is profusely illustrated by the heliotype process. Some copies of it are expected in time for the Christmas holidays, and meanwhile a specimen copy may be seen at Mr. Brentano's. Every book-lover ought to go and see it. It is an invaluable addition to the Shakespearean library.

I use and prescribe for my patients, with the best results, Giles' Liniment, Iodide, Ammonia. Pains in the back, joints, Neuralgia, &c., &c., it cured.
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—*Advertisement.*

I suffered with paralysis of the limbs, tried all remedies, could get no relief until I used Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, and was cured.
CHARLES ILLIUS,
No. 34 West 27th st.
Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

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For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or Croup, use at once Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Iron-clads—A Strong, Serviceable Shoe for boys and youth. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

BIRTH.

HERZBERG.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, at Berlin, Prussia, the wife of Erdmann A. Herzberg, New-York, née Mary Waldron, of a son.

MARRIED.

BIRCH—DENSLOW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., at St. George's Church, Newburg, N. Y., JAMES G. BIRCH, M. D., of Newburg, with JANE E. DENSLOW, of New-York City. No cards.

HILLS—FLEMING.—In Newport, R. I., 6th inst., at Trinity Church, by Rev. I. P. White, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. P. Simpson, Lieut. E. R. HILLS, Fifth United States Artillery, and Miss MARY T. FLEMING. No cards.

JUDD—LANMAR.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, THORWALDSEN JUDD, of Philadelphia, to ABBY TRUMBULL, daughter of the late David T. Lanmar.

MORRIS—MUNSON.—At Astoria, Long Island, Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Dr. Howland, RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS, U. S. A., to LILLIAN M., eldest daughter of the late Marcena Munson, Jr.

NEWCOMB—DODGE.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. Henry M. Beare, BENJAMIN R. NEWCOMB, of New-Haven, and EMMA J., daughter of William H. Dodge, of Great Neck.

PELL—JONES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. Pierre P. Irving, assisted by Rev. H. Lee, RICHARD MONTGOMERY PELL, of New-York, to FRANCES MARY, daughter of the late Samuel T. Jones.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RUST—LITTLE.—In New-Bedford, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Quint, THEODORE H. RUST, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and SARAH B., daughter of the late William Little, of New-Bedford.

SAMPSON—HORTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, in the Presbyterian Church, at Morrisania, by Rev. W. S. Mikels, D. D., Z. SIDNEY SAMPSON, Esq., to Miss EVELYEN A., daughter of Dr. Henry L. Horton, of Morrisania, N. Y.

STOKES—LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, by Dr. R. W. Morgan, assisted by J. H. Watson, HARRY B. STOKES, son of Henry Stokes, to SOPHIA J., youngest daughter of the late George Lockwood.

VANDERVOORT—BREMEYER.—At St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, on the 7th instant, by Rev. Dr. D. Stafford Drowne, RALPH J. VANDERVOORT, of Linden, N. J., to CHARLOTTE BREMEYER, of Brooklyn.

VIELE—BUCKNAM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., KENYON GRISWOLD VIELE to HELEN RALSTON, youngest daughter of the late Ezra Bucknam.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, EMMA, twin daughter of David and Annie Anderson, aged 1 year.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 36 Bedford st., on Friday, Oct. 9, at 7 o'clock P. M.

BOWEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874, ALFRED S. BOWEN, aged 70 years.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Belmont place, (Bergen,) Jersey City Heights, on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock.
☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BUFFETT.—At Smithtown, Long Island, Oct. 7, in the 82d year of his age, WILLIAM P. BUFFETT, counselor at law—formerly Judge and Surrogate of Suffolk County.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BULKLEY.—At Paris, Sept. 10, CHARLES H. BULKLEY, aged 30 years, son of Charles Bulkley, of Southport, Conn.
Funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Southport, on Friday, Oct. 9, on the arrival of the train that leaves Forty-second Street Depot, on the New-Haven Road, at 12 M. Train returns at 6:15 P. M.

CRANDELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, of diphtheria, AGNES MYRICK, only daughter of Stephen M. and Mary M. Crandell.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., near 6th av., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DU BREUL.—On Thursday, at 10:36 A. M., CAROLINE, daughter of the late Stephen Fenero, and wife of Aime Du Breul.
Funeral on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M., from St. Ann's Church, East 12th st., between 4th and 3d avs. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ELLIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, HARRIET CRAWFORD, infant daughter of Robert J. and Sarah M. Ellis, aged 4 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Scarsdale, Westchester County, on Saturday, 10 inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EDDY.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 7, at his residence, No. 316 West 28th st., Rev. THOMAS M. EDDY, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the "Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," in the 52d year of his age.
Funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock.
Managers of Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, and clergymen, are requested to assemble at the residence at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

FRATERNITY OF PHI GAMMA DELTA,
HALL OF GRAND CHAPTER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1874.
The members of this fraternity residing in New-York and vicinity are directed to meet at the Fraternity Hall, New-York City, on Friday, Oct. 9, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., promptly, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Rev. THOMAS M. EDDY, D. D.
They will, by request of the Church Committee, proceed to the church in a body, and occupy seats that have been set apart for them.
EDWARD EGGLESTON,
WILLIAM G. BARNES,
A. W. BEASLEY,
Committee.

HEGEL.—At Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 8, 1874, GOTTLIEB FREDERICK HEGEL, in the 82d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. White, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, and the First Baptist Church at 2:30. Trains via New-Jersey Central Railroad at 10:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

HOLMES.—At Cutchogue, Long Island, Oct. 6, after a short illness, JAMES M. HOLMES, Jr., eldest son of James M. and Sarah Holmes, of Montclair, N. J., in the 14th year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his parents on Saturday at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the arrival of 8:50 train from Barclay st.

KINNIER.—On the 6th inst., JAMES KINNIER, M. D., aged 75 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Samaritan Home, No. 409 West 14th st., this Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

KNAPP.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, ANNA MARIA FRANCIS, widow of Joshua Knapp, and sister of the late Dr. John W. Francis, in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. John's place, near 7th av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On Oct. 3, Hon. HENRY D. MAXWELL, of Easton, Penn., in the 62d year of his age.

MIRICK.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 8, after a severe illness, EDWARD G. MIRICK.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the House of Prayer, corner of Broad and State sts., on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M. Trains leave Hoboken, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 9, 10, and 9:40 A. M.

MULFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, WALDEN MULFORD, son of Abraham B. and Charlotte W. Mulford, in the 28th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family, members of F Company and Veteran Association, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and also "Mayflower Council No. 10, O. A. U.," are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's P. E. Church, State st., near Bond, on Friday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

VETERAN ASSOCIATION,
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 8, 1874.
The members of this association are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, WALDEN MULFORD, to be held at St. Peter's Church, State, near Bond st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
C. H. STODDARD, President.

ROCHESTER.—On the 6th inst., at his residence, in Rochester, N. Y., THOMAS H. ROCHESTER, in the 79th year of his age.

SAUNDERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, DAVID SAUNDERS, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 70 Orange st., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, at Paris, France, MARCUS SMITH, comedian, aged 45.
Funeral services over the remains will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, ("Little Church Around the Corner,") 29th st., near 5th av., Rev. G. H. Houghton, Rector, at 1:30 P. M. on Sunday, Oct. 11. Friends of the deceased, the theatrical profession, the Masonic fraternity, and members of the Manhattan, Lotos, and Arcadian Clubs are invited to attend.

SHAURMAN.—At Glenco Mills, Columbia County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, ISAAC SHAURMAN, aged 76 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the Trustees of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, 22d st. and 4th av., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 11:30 and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

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POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
A regular meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock.
The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND,
W. HAYNE JOHNSON, ESQ.
FRED. H. GEDNEY, ESQ.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Eleventh Assembly District.—This association will meet at Windolph Hall, No. 346 8th av., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock.
KNOX McAFEE, President.
GEORGE J. GREEN, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, 8 P. M., at Fourteenth Ward Hotel.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
RICHARD H. McGUIRE, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 20 St. Mark's place, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7:30 o'clock.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this day:

I.
CAMPAIGNING ON THE OXUS AND THE FALL OF KHIVA.
CAMPAIGNING ON THE OXUS AND THE FALL OF KHIVA. By J. A. MACGAHAN. With Map and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

A book more freshly written, and with more interesting matter, both general and personal, is seldom to be found.—*Athenæum,* London.

The narrative of Mr. MacGahan reads like some lost chapters of the "Thousand and One Nights." It abounds in pictures and anecdotes, and it is a lantern held up amid the duskiness and vagueness of the Tartar wastes. * * * Vividly depicted by a man who knows how to distil his reminiscences of travel into a bright and transparent narrative.—*Standard,* London.

* * * His book is the best and most readable account yet given of the distant lands and interesting events of which it treats.—*Daily News,* London.

The work is clever, well written, and full of quaint humor. Mr. MacGahan has earned a mark of the Emperor's appreciation of his indomitable energy and bravery.—*The Academy,* London.

Mr. MacGahan gives us a most interesting account of Khiva, and the manners and customs of the people, as also of the Khan himself. The personal adventures which he had are exceedingly entertaining. * * * We recommend most cordially Mr. MacGahan's book.—*Daily Telegraph,* London.

No book of travels in these latter days deserves a greater success than this vivid narrative of the Khivan campaign.—*Hour,* London.

Mr. MacGahan gives us in the excellent book which he has just produced the first account which we have as yet received of the late Russian expedition to Khiva. He has given a very distinguished example of intrepidity in this first ride of a "white man" across an immense desert under circumstances which endangered his life.—*Pall Mall Budget,* London.

II.
LEWIS' HISTORY OF GERMANY.
A HISTORY OF GERMANY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. Founded on Mr. DAVID MULLER'S "History of the German People." By CHARLTON T. LEWIS. With Maps and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth $2 50.

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III.
LORNA DOONE.
LORNA DOONE. A Novel. By R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "Maid of Sker," &c. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

Mr. Blackmore's descriptions are wonderfully vivid and natural. His pages are brightened everywhere with great humor; the quaint, dry turns of thought remind you occasionally of Fielding.—*London Times.*

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NAST'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1875.
With 90 Original Illustrations by THOMAS NAST. Price 25 cents. Five copies sent to one address, postage prepaid, on receipt of $1.

V.
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Mrs. Oliphant has a place of her own among the best novelists of the day. She keeps up the reader's interest from the first page to the last. "Squire Arden" is very clever.—*Examiner,* London.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republicans of the City of New-York will meet at the respective head-quarters of the District Associations on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the following conventions:

A County Convention to be held at Republican Hall, in 33d st., one door east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock, to be constituted as follows:
First Assembly District, 6 delegates.
Second Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Third Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Fourth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Fifth Assembly District, 9 delegates.
Sixth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Seventh Assembly District, 9 delegates.
Eighth Assembly District, 13 delegates.
Ninth Assembly District, 15 delegates.
Tenth Assembly District, 8 delegates.
Eleventh Assembly District, 12 delegates.
Twelfth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Thirteenth Assembly District, 12 delegates.
Fourteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Fifteenth Assembly District, 8 delegates.
Sixteenth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Seventeenth Assembly District, 14 delegates.
Eighteenth Assembly District, 8 delegates.
Nineteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Twentieth Assembly District, 13 delegates.
Twenty-first Assembly District, 14 delegates.
Morrisania, 5 delegates.
West Farms, 2 delegates.
Kingsbridge, 1 delegate.

Congressional Conventions to be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19 at 8 o'clock, as follows:
Fifth Congressional District at No. 187 Chatham Square.
Sixth Congressional District at No. 291 East 4th st.
Seventh Congressional District at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.
Eighth Congressional District at Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts.
Ninth Congressional District at No. 566 8th av.
Tenth Congressional District at Demilt Hall, corner 23d st. and 2d av.
Eleventh Congressional District at Republican Hall, 33d st. and Broadway.
Old Ninth Congressional District at Krom's Hall, 33d st. and 8th av.

Such Conventions to be constituted as follows:

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.
First Assembly District, 6 delegates.
Second Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Third Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Fifth Assembly District, 7 delegates.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Fourth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Sixth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Twelfth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Eighth Assembly District, 3 delegates.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Tenth Assembly District, 8 delegates.
Fourteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Eighth Assembly District, 10 delegates.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Fifth Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Seventh Assembly District, 9 delegates.
Ninth Assembly District, 15 delegates.
Eleventh Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Thirteenth Assembly District, 12 delegates.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Eleventh Assembly District, 3 delegates.
Fifteenth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Seventeenth Assembly District, 9 delegates.
Nineteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Sixteenth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Eighteenth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Twentieth Assembly District, 6 delegates.
Twenty-first Assembly District, 3 delegates.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Eleventh Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Fifteenth Assembly District, 1 delegate.
Seventeenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Eighteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Twentieth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Twenty-first Assembly District, 11 delegates.

OLD NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Eleventh Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Fifteenth Assembly District, 3 delegates.
Seventeenth Assembly District, 14 delegates.
Nineteenth Assembly District, 2 delegates.

Aldermanic Conventions to be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock, as follows:
Fourth Senatorial District, No. 152 Franklin st.
Fifth Senatorial District, Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts.
Sixth Senatorial District, Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.
Seventh Senatorial District, No. 457 4th av.
Eighth Senatorial District, Brevoort Hall, 54th st. and 3d av.

Such conventions to be constituted of as many delegates from each district as such district is entitled to send to the County Convention, as hereinbefore provided.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.
To be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock, at the Head-quarters of the respective District Associations, except in the Westchester territory, and consisting of delegates equal in number to the Election Districts in the respective Assembly Districts.

Copies of all credentials to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Central Committee immediately upon election.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.
HUGH GARDNER, President.
GEORGE W. LYON,
JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.
WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID E. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAEFFER, Clerk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOME LEADING PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY NEWLY EXPOUNDED. By J. E. CAIRNES, M. A., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1874.

Mr. Cairnes is a disciple of the late John Stuart Mill. He reveres the memory of Malthus, Ricardo, and Adam Smith, and sees much to admire in the more recent writings of men like Mr. Brassey, Mr. Thornton, and Prof. Jevons. Yet he differs from them all, from the earlier less than from the later, but still he can find no one whose views he can thoroughly indorse. At the present day questions have come into first prominence within the region of political economy which no longer than a quarter of a century ago held a very inferior position in consideration. It is upon these that Mr. Cairnes adopts views that are most peculiarly his own, and hence the reason, probably, why the difference is greater between himself and Mr. Thornton, for instance, than between himself and Adam Smith; for if the latter philosopher were living now we do not think he would be ready to accept nearly all the opinions laid down in the volume now under notice.

In this there is nothing prejudicial to Mr. Cairnes. As knowledge increases and circumstances change, opinions will be modified, at the least, and may sometimes be entirely altered. It promises, however, a large element of originality in the views put forward, and, in that respect, the student of political science will certainly not be disappointed. The careful reader will doubtless detect, in many of the principles which we find laid down, old acquaintances in another form. If political economy be not studied as much as it ought to be, as a science, political questions which involve principles are agitated with considerable energy and freedom; and, in the course of these discussions, truths are often stumbled against without being fully appreciated. Some such, which it has been the custom of popular politicians to talk about, are taken hold of by Mr. Cairnes, elucidated, and often, to greater or less extent, indorsed. These will be recognized; but, apart from them, there is much which is entitled to the claim of appearing in an altogether new shape, while some of the points themselves are fresh.

It must be remarked at the outset that this is not offered as a complete treatise on political economy. It is not intended to take the place of any standard work, but rather to present certain grounds of discussion in a new light, and the effect is in some respects so much at variance with many established theories that, if emanating from a less authoritative source, it is to be feared that it might fail to attract the notice it deserves. But even if the views we find expressed were sustained with less ability and force than they are, the name of their author would still suffice to command for them the respect of political economists. We shall be mistaken if they do not accomplish more than this, and if Mr. Cairnes do not find himself followed by a long band of adherents.

Three subjects only are discussed—Value, Labor and Capital, and International Trade; but the consideration given to them is very full. The first of these, which is treated in five chapters, we shall pass over briefly, merely noticing a few features sufficient to illustrate some of the points where the author diverges in opinion from his predecessors. John Stuart Mill, in considering the relations between supply and demand, took the view which perhaps would be *a priori* the more popular, that there can be in reality no ratio between the one and the other. "What ratio," he asked, "can there be between a quantity and a desire, or even desire combined with a power?" Mr. Cairnes, on the contrary, regards supply and demand as analogous. It is not difficult to perceive that both opinions may be acquiesced in. Using the word "ratio" in its strictly mathematical application, Mr. Mill, it must be allowed, is right. But we know that the logical conclusion thus arrived at does not accord with experience. There must then be an error somewhere, and we take it to lie in the definition of the word. Mr. Cairnes suggests very rightly, too, that supply is not simply a quantity. "A quantity of goods does not constitute a supply until it is offered for sale." In the most elementary form of exchange, that of barter, supply would consist in the commodities offered in exchange for other commodities. Then what is demand? "We can," says Mr. Cairnes, "only give the same reply: it consists in the commodities offered in exchange for other commodities." Each would in turn be supply and demand—supply in reference to the person seeking to obtain it, and demand in reference to the person who used it as the means of obtaining something else. The definitions of the two terms are then as follows: "Demand is the desire for commodities or services, seeking its end by an offer of general purchasing power; and supply is the desire for general purchasing power, seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services." It will be evident at once that, accepting these definitions, we must entirely amend the popular idea of the relations between supply and demand. Mr. Cairnes acknowledges this, and he plainly tells us that it is the belief that they are independent facts which may increase or diminish irrespective of each other that has led to most of the fallacies that prevail respecting those terms.

In fixing a rule for the market value of commodities, Mr. Cairnes adopts two prices—the "proper market price" and the "actual market price"—of which the former is the one that equalizes supply and demand; Mr. Mill affirming that result to be produced by the latter. The "proper market price" is that beyond which, if the markets rise, consumption is checked, and below which, if the markets fall, consumption is stimulated, and stocks have a tendency to become exhausted too soon; in other words, it is the price which "suffices to adjust, in the most advantageous way, the existing supply to the existing demand, pending the coming forward of fresh supplies from the sources of production." To this price the actual market price will, in Mr. Cairnes' opinion, approximate in proportion to the intelligence and knowledge of the dealers.

We do not know whether the members of trades-unions have ever given serious attention to the philosophy of the movement that they are supporting. The history of their proceedings would seem to show that they have not. At any rate there are two chapters in the second portion of the work under notice which they may examine with profit. In these Mr. Cairnes applies himself to the question how far these unions may be advantageous, and where the limits of their operation must be fixed. Starting from the beginning, he asks whether there can, in the national wealth, be said to be any limit to the amount of wealth available for the payment of wages, and if so, where is it? The force of this suggestion is easily apparent. If beyond the amount actually spent in wages at any given time there be an indefinite margin of wealth which workmen by judicious combination can conquer, it is evident that trades-unionism has a great field before it. But if the amount of wealth spent in wages at any given time cannot be extended by any action of workmen, it follows that the scope of trades-unionism is greatly narrowed. A physical limit is of course that marked by the wealth of the community. The question refers to what may be called an economic limit, that is to say, one arising from the action of human interests operating under the actual circumstances of life. The conclusion at which Mr. Cairnes arrives is that such limits do exist, and here we have him in accord with most of his predecessors, except Mr. Thornton and writers of his school. He indorses Mr. Mill's remarks fully, where that writer in the *Principles of Political Economy* discusses the "tendency of profits to a minimum," and from them he makes the application to trade unionism, the larger pretensions of which cannot, in his judgment, be sustained. He admits, however, of a qualifying influence. The doctrine applies only to an average rate of wages as a permanent state of things, and it leaves open the question as to the possibility of accelerating the operation of economic conditions by action on the part of those whom they affect. Mr. Cairnes appears to agree with Mr. Thornton in the view that while an advance of wages may possibly be made permanent by the action of trades-unions, provided that the competition of outsiders can be excluded, any such advance usually secured is at the cost of a diminution of wages in some other branch of trade. "Unionism," said Mr. Thornton, "cannot keep up the rate in one trade without keeping it down in others."

It is everywhere admitted that workmen, by taking advantage of circumstances and by combination, have very considerable power in influencing the rate of wages; but whether such action on their part tends to their permanent well-being is a question that still remains. Where business is in a normal condition, the effect of a successful strike for higher wages is to bring the rate of profit below the lowest point at which there is an adequate inducement to invest capital. Employers then begin to withdraw their capital and to put it into new channels, till at length the workman finds that his services are not wanted and he is compelled to throw himself upon the general labor market, and then a general fall in the rate of wages to their original level, or below it, is inevitable, and the means of production are permanently reduced. So that the ultimate effect of the efforts of trades-unions to force up wages is to reduce them.

If the demand for an advance be made when trade is unusually prosperous the conditions are most favorable and action of the trades-unions is most likely to be successful. Mr. Cairnes considers, too, that at such times it is justifiable. He admits that the permanent results may be injurious, because times of prosperity are those in which there is the greatest inducement for investment of capital, which in turn operates upon wages and tends in due time to their advance. Whereas that investment of additional capital is deterred by the prospects of strikes being begun for an immediate and sudden advance in place of one that is gradual and prospective. At the same time, because employers as a class are at all times reluctant to advance wages even when business would justify it, Mr. Cairnes considers that action on the part of the trades-unions to compel them to do so is justifiable and to be commended. The two points chiefly to be attended to in these combinations in order to secure success and not to lose public sympathy, are that action be taken only under justifying circumstances, and next that care be taken not to force profits below the rate which capitalists regard as only an adequate return for the investment of their money.

Mr. Cairnes does not indorse the socialist views of John Stuart Mill. He refuses also to accept either of the maxims for the distribution of wealth which have been laid down by different disciples of that order, and prefers to regard the existing system of industry as the only one which practically can be sustained. He assumes it to be a fundamental and indispensable condition of our progressive state of society that there shall be a large aggregate capital available for its requirements. Without such, division of labor and continuous industry are impossible, population cannot attain the density indispensable to civilization, nor can any portion of the people secure that leisure from physical toil which is required for the cultivation of science and literature. But this capital can only be maintained at the cost of certain sacrifices. It is a storing up of the products of past industry to sustain and assist present industry. And the sacrifices necessary are implied in foregoing the immediate use of what people have the power of using, and in incurring the risks which attach in a greater or less degree to an industrial investment. The motive for incurring these is the prospect of reward, and this is best provided by our present system in the maintenance of private property and industrial freedom. Mr. Cairnes does not believe in the substitutes that political visionaries have suggested in the shape of benevolence or public spirit. He takes the more practical view of human nature, regards things as they are, not as they might be if men were differently constituted, and so prefers the present system for the distribution of wealth to any that has hitherto been idealized. But he acknowledges room for improvement. He does not conceive that any considerable advance can be made in the position of the laborer while he remains a mere recipient of wages. But while warmly opposing the remedies which have generally been proposed by socialistic writers, he regards co-operation as the only possible and effective means of escape from an otherwise hopeless position. The assistance thus derived would come, not from the wages capital, but from the general capital, of the country, and although the means of subsistence would still in their increase fall short of the increase of the population, he thinks that the Malthusian difficulty, thus again brought to the front, would be very largely diminished by the effect which a more general system of co-operation would have in cultivating habits of self-control and prudence among the people.

In the third portion of the book, where the author undertakes to deal with the subject of international trade, there is much that will be found to have a special interest for the United States. The views entertained are greatly at variance with those that have usually prevailed, but they are all the more deserving of consideration. Attention is first given to the value of the old practice of considering the subject of international trade and international values as a distinct branch of economic doctrine apart from the general theory of exchange and exchange value, and various special cases are cited in illustration of the subject. Mr. Cairnes considers that hitherto too much stress has been laid upon supposed obstacles presented in the case of international trade to the movement of labor and capital. These obstacles are every day becoming less. Facilities for migration of people increase, and capital is becoming constantly more cosmopolitan. For these reasons, no hard and fast line can nowadays be drawn between international and domestic trade upon the ancient grounds. While, therefore, the theory laid down by Ricardo, and afterward expounded by Mill, was correct so far as it went, it was not complete. This theory, especially as it relates to the conditions essential to the existence of international trade, is carefully examined. Ricardo defined these to be a difference in the comparative as contradistinguished from the absolute cost of producing the commodities exchanged. But the comparative cost is not to be understood as measured by the wages and profits, but by the actual difficulties of production, as measured by the sacrifices which production requires. And again, the costs compared are the costs in each country of the commodities which are exchanged; not the different costs of the same commodity in the exchanging countries.

"Thus, if coal and wine be the subjects of a trade between England and France, the comparative costs on which the trade depends are the comparative costs of coal and wine in France as compared with the comparative costs of the same articles in England. England might be able to raise coal at one-half the amount of labor and abstinence needed in France; but this alone would not render it profitable for France to obtain her coal from England. If her disadvantages in producing other commodities were as great as in producing coal, she would gain nothing by an exchange of products, and the conditions for a trade between the two countries would not exist. But supposing she was, in the case of some other commodity, under a less disadvantage than in that of coal, still more if she had with regard to that other—as in wine—a positive advantage, it would at once become her interest to employ this commodity as a means of obtaining through trade her coal from England, instead of producing coal directly from her own mines."

The principle thus stated is one which will be at once recognized of great importance, as indicating the key to an elucidation of many features in foreign trade which have hitherto been, in this country at least, insufficiently understood. We cannot now illustrate them by the references that occur to us, but they will be readily suggested to the mind of the reader. Practical evidence of the operation is, however, amply supplied from other sources in the pages before us.

We hear it constantly affirmed that the reason why in this country we cannot compete in manufacture of certain goods with the manufacturers of Europe is the higher rate of wages prevalent in America. Ricardo attacked this theory, and maintained that high wages do not make high prices, and while Mr. Cairnes regards Ricardo's arguments as imperfect, he still holds that the common commercial opinion is quite unsound. A fall of wages in one direction means a fall of wages in all directions, so that relative differences are not changed, and the distribution of capital remains the same. That was Ricardo's theory. But it is only valid on the assumption that industrial competition is effective over the entire range of a nation's industry, and it ceases to be cogent in the degree in which that assumption ceases to be true in fact. Partial and limited movements in wages are almost everywhere possible. These affect the relative prices of commodities, and it is upon relative prices that the course of foreign trade depends. The difficulties thus presented do not appear to us to have been very clearly met by Mr. Cairnes, and he is not very well satisfied with his treatment of them himself, for he says, in summing up this part of the investigation:

"Partial, as opposed to the general, movements in the wages of labor affect the foreign trade of a country, but it is impossible to say *a priori* in what direction, whether of expansion or of contraction. To know this it would be necessary to know what the definitive results would be as regards relative prices in the country in which the change of wages had occurred, and those with which it trades."

So that he is in this peculiar position: He indorses the conclusion come to by Ricardo, but finds fault with his reasoning, and, in fact, shows where it is weak. But he altogether fails to advance anything better.

We write this on the statement made to the effect that the generally accepted views among commercial men as to the rate of wages affecting competition are untenable. For a few pages further on he points out the inconsistency of the theory that cost of production has no place in determining international values, with the practical fact that international values do, nevertheless, invariably correspond to it. The inconsistency can only be cleared away by accepting also the doctrine that our conception of cost must consist, not in wages, but in labor and abstinence. Two commodities, for instance, of English and American production respectively, each worth $1,000, exchange for each other. Their values, being equal, represent equal aggregates of wages and profits for their producers. The proceeds of those equal values are distributed in higher wages in America than in England, but not in proportion to the labor and abstinence remunerated. Such is the line of reasoning which Mr. Cairnes follows, but it does not seem to us satisfactory. It meets one portion of the case, but not all, and we do not take it as a complete answer to the commercial theory.

In his treatment of the subject of commercial equilibrium he is more successful. Applying himself particularly to the present condition of the United States, he shows that it is one which cannot be continued. "No nation," he justly says, "can continue to pay its foreign debts by incurring new debts to meet a balance yearly accruing against it." If this country is to go on discharging its liabilities to foreigners the relation now existing between our exports and imports must be inverted. Exports must be made to exceed imports, and this may be reached either by increasing exportations or diminishing importations, or by both. But it must be done. "It is simply the condition of the United States remaining a solvent nation." The argument often brought against this doctrine is readily destroyed. The imports of Great Britain largely exceed her exports. The excess in 1870 was £104,000,000, yet England remains solvent. But it is conclusively shown that this large excess is paid for partly by services, as of the British mercantile marine, while the greater portion of it goes to England in discharge of debts owing, England being a lender of capital to other nations. If her exports of merchandise were not in excess of her imports, she must import gold on account of dividend, interest, and other obligations, and under those circumstances international prices and demand could not be sustained. The cases of the United States and Great Britain are in this way shown to be in no respect parallel. But how are the United States to invert the condition of their foreign trade? Mr. Cairnes meets this question very explicitly. He says that prices in the United States must be reduced, or prices in Europe must be raised. The relation must be altered by one process or by both together. He believes, too, that a persistent policy of protection has the effect of preventing the expansion of our foreign trade, while the adoption of free trade would certainly tend to its development. He differs from many American writers as to the effect which a depreciation of our currency has had, and also to many accepted opinions as to the effect on prices of an inconvertible currency.

A separate chapter is devoted to the subjects of free trade and protection; and with special reference again to the United States. Mr. Cairnes traces the origin of the protective system and satisfactorily answers arguments that have been adduced in its favor by some French writers. Without encroaching very largely on our space, whose limits, as we at first marked them, are already exceeded, we cannot follow him in the argument which he brings to bear against the protectionist party of the United States. It needs to be read in its entirety to be fully understood, and even then it will be found to be a little obscure, the difficulty which Mr. Cairnes stumbles against being that previously noted respecting the rate of wages. Without agreeing altogether with the views entertained by Mr. Wells, that gentleman's two reports to Congress and his Cobden Club essay form materials for favorable review. But, eliminating the direct influences of the civil war, and others that have been in operation since 1861, Mr. Cairnes attributes the slackened rate of progress exhibited by the United States, our arrested commercial growth, and the "workman's diminished reward," entirely to the Morrill tariff of 1861, and to the high protective duties that have ever since been maintained. The former prosperity of the South he attributes entirely to the system of free trade, which gave full development to the peculiar industries of that region, and enabled the people to enjoy luxuries which otherwise would not have been possible. He does not deny that under a revival of that system some American manufacturers might find themselves undersold in some kinds of goods by foreign merchants in their own markets; but at the same time the range of manufacturing industry would be widely extended, and the foreign export trade of the country would undergo a vast expansion.

"Having regard," he says, "to the geographical position, extent of territory, and extraordinary natural resources of the United States, as well as to the character of its people, trained in all the arts of civilization, and distinguished beyond others by their eminent mechanical and business talents, there seems no reason that they should not take a position of commanding influence in the world of commerce—a position to which no other people on earth could aspire. But to do this they must eschew the miserable and childish jealousy of foreign competition which is now the animating principle of their commercial policy. If they desire to command a market for their products in all quarters of the world, they must be prepared to admit the products of other countries freely to their own markets, and must learn to seek the benefits of international trade, not in the vain ambition of underselling other countries, and so making them pay tribute in gold and silver to the United States, but in that which constitutes its proper end and only national purpose—the greater cheapening of commodities and the increased abundance and comfort which result to the whole family of mankind."

Here we must rest. We have endeavored by an outline thus far to convey a general conception of the manner in which Mr. Cairnes has dealt with the subject he has selected for consideration, but without the hope of being able to do full justice to a work which to be fully appreciated must be read in detail. It is remarkable for originality and thought, and for the practical illustrations given to the author's views. In this respect it is a valuable and very noteworthy addition to the literature of political economy—one, too, that cannot fail to be productive of marked results in the progress of political science. We have already shown that there are some weak points, if not in the doctrines adduced, then in the manner in which they are presented and sustained. But fewer exceptions of this kind can be taken than has been generally the case with preceding writings upon the same subject. On the whole the line of reasoning pursued by Mr. Cairnes is clear and eminently practical. He will carry conviction with him through most of the pages, and his frequent reference to American policy and his use of illustrations drawn from American experience give to the work an attraction which European writers on political science have not been generally so ready to avail themselves of. For this reason the book is one which more particularly commends itself to our attention; and although portions of it may be found that in the minds of particular readers will be considered open to discussion, a careful perusal of it will nowhere prove unprofitable.

THE FAIR OF NIJNI NOVGOROD.

A letter from Nijni Novgorod to the London *Daily News* has the following sketch of the *local* of the great fair:

"A little to the west of the Kremlin, and on the same level with it, a high, red-bricked tower, obtrusively situated, catches your eye. You scarcely want a high tower from which to view the scene below, for the whole town is a high tower, and if you mount there at all every point will be conspicuous below. However, the Tower of Muravieff (so called from a former Governor who built it) is so temptingly situated to take a bird's-eye view of the whole extent of the Yarmark, that you express your natural inclination to plunge at once into its labyrinths, and you hire a droshky boy to drive you as quick as he can to "yon high tower." As you toil up the hill leading to the upper town, along a deep ravine, flanked on one side by the walls of the Kremlin, you are reminded of Windsor Castle as seen from the High street at Windsor—not that Nijni is as fine as Windsor; I doubt if anything in Europe is—but for all that, it brings it to your mind, especially along the steep road which your little horse, working at his collar with the best of wills, can scarcely master. Arrived at the summit of your tower, the view which now strikes your eye is perhaps the most remarkable in the world. There, embraced within the compass of a glance, is the whole scene of the Great Fair of Nijni-Novgorod. A huge flat, sandy, plain, flanked by two great rivers, is covered over with houses of different colors, mostly red and yellow, made of stone and wood and matting; millions of this world's richest merchandise stored or strewn in every direction; churches, mosques, and theatres rising in their midst; 200,000 human beings more or less engaged in buying, selling, trafficking, pushing, jolting, hurrying, in every direction; barges warped along the quays of two rivers still busily engaged in unshipping their exhaustless cargoes. At one glance you see all this. You begin to think that you have done well to mount this tower, and by the help of a good glass you hope to be able to take your bearings of the fair. The river at your base is the Oka, and, running at right angles to it, at the point exactly opposite to where you are, the still mightier Volga mixes its waters with it. From the apex of the triangle, two sides of which are formed by these rivers, and stretching further than the eye can see, is the enormous plain which I have just described. Amid the varied and disordered scene, a little way to your left, close to the Oka and about a mile from Volga, you easily detect from its contrast with the surrounding disorder an oblong mass of yellow houses ranged in regular rows. This is the fair, properly so called, the "inner temple" of commerce, as it were, whereas all the rest beyond it and on all sides of it, though covering ten times its area, would, in a governmental point of view, be designated its outer courts. For this oblong block of storehouses was what originally constituted the Nijni Yarmark. It was built by the Government, and is still owned by the Government, by whom the houses are let to the different merchants. It consists of twelve long rows of streets, divided into four equal parts by three transverse streets running across them. There are thus twelve by four or forty-eight streets, which, allowing for about twelve shops to each street, gives us a total of 576 shops. The whole is surrounded on three sides by a canal in the shape of a horseshoe, which is traversed by eight bridges. At the open side, that nearest the Oka, instead of the canal is a square, where the Governor's official residence, and that of the Chief of the Police, during the continuance of the fair, are situated. You can just detect little low square towers running round the buildings inside the water enclosure. These are the stone-constructed cloacæ of the fair. Every street, too, is doubled by a gallery, which follows its whole course underground, and is flushed with water worked by pumps several times a day. These "Cloacæ Maximæ" of the Nijni Yarmark are certainly the wisest and most creditable work of the Government. Although this "Inner Temple" is the centre or heart, it must not be supposed that it is the chief part of the fair. The Nijni Yarmark has grown out of its swathing clothes. The "Outer Courts," the enormous faubourgs, larger than cities, which have grown up around it, have eclipsed the original habitation of commerce, and now themselves contain the most valuable products of the fair. The tea from Kiakhta, the cotton from Khiva, the iron from the Oural, all are here. The last product I have mentioned, the iron, which is one of the most valuable of all the commodities brought to Nijni, is stored on a little sand island on the Oka, about a mile from its junction with the Volga, and nearly opposite the entrance of the "Inner Temple" of the fair. The barges which convey this iron from Perm down the Kama, and up the Volga, are moored alongside this island. Along the bridge which joins it to the main land a tramway has been laid down, on which strongly-constructed carriages, capable of carrying 600 poods (three and one-tenth poods are one hundred weight) each, convey the iron to the railway station, some two or three miles distant.

Along the Volga, from its point of junction with the Oka and for some versts along its course, is what is called the Siberian Wharf, along which are moored the boats and barges which bring the merchandise to the fair. When we descend there we shall see the sturdy Tartar laborer busily engaged in unshipping the apparently exhaustless treasures of these boats, and for a scene of life and animation this is probably the most interesting part of the fair. At the furthermost extremity of this wharf you can detect with your glass the piles of cubic sebecks of Kiakhta tea, and the low mat houses, or zinotkas, of the tea merchants. Next to them, and nearer to you, are apparently miles of bales of cotton, heaped in a long line one on the top of the other; then pyramids of cow-hides, out of which the felt leggings of the Russian peasant will be made, and also thick heaps of other hides, which, as you see all the droshky horses shying at them, you justly conclude are horse-hides. Jars of petroleum and sulphuric acid, and casks of dried fruit from the Caucasus, lie scattered about in irregular piles along the quay. The "outer courts," or faubourgs, of the fair can be conveniently divided into two parts; that on the east, between the "Inner Bazaar" and the Volga, and that on the opposite, or western side of the "Inner Bazaar." The former is the more important of the two. Besides the tea and cotton and other goods which I have mentioned, there are countless other merchant encampments scattered over this large area, and in their midst churches, hotels, theatres, mosques, and traktirs innumerable. In the Western Faubourg you see, beyond the line of some further merchandise, the Cossack Barracks, an office for the transport service, the railway station, the central fire station, a tower 100 feet high, containing the cisterns which supply the water pressure in case of fire, an Armenian church, a casino, the famous restaurant of Nikita Egoroff, and, at the furthest extremity of all, the equally famous Kanavin suburb, consecrated to pleasure.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Tablet* states that the Pope intends sending a religious souvenir to the Marquis of Ripon.

Some young Japanese are to be sent, at the charge of their Government, to Pilsen, in Bohemia, to learn the art of brewing.

It is said that the Chinese believe the rupture with Japan to be the work of Sir Harry Parkes, in revenge for their ill-treatment of him in the war of 1859.

The *Patrie* announces that the French Cabinet has decided to surmount the Vendome Column with the statue of Napoleon now in the Court of the Invalides.

An Indian paper says that the "Peculiar People" have found a limited number of adherents in Madras. At present five men, three women, and six children form the congregation.

There are 314 generals of division and of brigade in the French army, of whom fifty have risen from the ranks. Since September, 1870, 134 colonels have been appointed brigadiers.

The French Aeronautic Club has awarded a gold medal to M. and Mme. Durnof for their courage and boldness, and another to Capt. Oxley, the Captain of the Grand Charge, for his gallant rescue of them.

Mr. E. J. Reed, M. P., formerly constructor of the British navy, has received £60,000 for designing the two German iron-clad vessels Kaiser and Deutschland, which have recently been successfully launched at Millwall.

An approaching revolution in bonnets is announced by the Paris correspondent of a London trade journal, who states that there are to be real bonnets once more—bonnets with brims, crowns, strings, and perhaps curtains.

Pére Hyacinthe seems to agree with Mr. Disraeli as to the coming of a great war. In a speech he delivered at Geneva lately he said "he saw in the horizon war raising its hideous head—international war, civil war, religious war."

The death is announced at Turin of Prince John Anthony Lascaris Palæologus at the age of fifty-eight. He is said to be lineally descended from the last Greek Emperors of Constantinople, and is the last of the family in the male line.

A new distinction—the Order of the Lyre—for persons eminent in the musical and dramatic professions is, it is said, to be created in Germany. The Duke of Meiningen is also about to give a gold medal for distinguished services in the causes of science and art.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle, now on a visit to Scotland, has, it is stated, found evidence that his ancestors settled in Cumberland about the time of William Rufus, and he is now busily engaged in collecting materials for an elaborate pedigree of his family.

In repairing the pavement of the Cathedral at Rouen there has been discovered in the centre of the nave a heart inclosed in a leaden box. M. Deville, the historian of the tombs of the cathedral, thinks that the heart may be that of Sibylla, wife of Robert II., Duke of Normandy.

The tallest, shortest, and stoutest members of the British Parliament are all Irish. Mr. O'Sullivan, the member for Limerick, is the tallest. Drogheda has sent the smallest man, Dr. O'Leary, and the most bulky is The O'Gorman, member for Waterford; who is said to be a stone heavier than the claimant was.

The Leeds *Mercury* states that at the last sitting of the Barnsley County Court a tailor's bill was disputed on the ground that the trousers and waistcoat did not fit. To the great amusement of all in court the Judge ordered the man to put the garments on, and then decided that they were a good fit, and gave plaintiff a verdict.

The Glasgow Town Council has resolved, on the motion of the Lord Provost, to memorialize the Government to extend to Scotland the powers of punishing by the lash the crime of robbery from the person with violence, of wife beating, of all offenses in which the knife is used, and offenses by professional thieves who have been three times convicted of theft.

An old Catholic Priest in Switzerland is about to follow Father Hyacinthe's example, abandoning celibacy. St. Ange Lièvre, of Biel, in announcing his betrothal to a Protestant lady, says: "I marry because I wish to remain an honorable man. In the sixteenth century it was a proverbial expression to say 'as corrupt as a priest,' and this might be said to-day. I marry, therefore, because I wish to get out of the Ultramontane slough."

It is remarkable, says the *Eastern Budget*, that the sailors who took part in the Austrian Polar expedition all come from the coast of the Adriatic, near Fiume. Capt. Weyprecht selected these men in preference to North Germans or Norwegians, being of opinion that they would endure the cold of the Polar regions better than Northerners; and the hardships of the expedition certainly seem to have had rather a beneficial effect than otherwise on their health and spirits.

So much has been said lately of the criminal classes in England that Prof. Leone Levi has been looking into the judicial statistics of the country to find whether crime is on the increase or not. He finds that in the ten years from 1863 to 1872 the number of indictable offenses committed in England, including all the heavier crimes, decreased from 52,000 to 44,000, or from 2.60 per 1,000 of the population in 1863 to 1.94 per 1,000 in 1872, showing a reduction of twenty-nine per cent. The returns would have been still more favorable but for a startling increase in the number of female offenders and female drunkards.

A curious trial is about to come on at Ravenna. Twenty-four persons are charged with the commission of thirteen murders in that town between 1865 and 1871, one of the victims being Signor Cappa, the Procuratore del Ré, whose fate has been much talked of during the last six years. The prisoners belonged to a co-operative society, and they held meetings in which there was a strange mixture of crime and buffoonery, with a tinge of politics. They sent out threatening anonymous letters, and had the audacity to placard the names of persons they intended to murder. Some of these were actually assassinated, while unsuccessful attempts were made on the lives of others.

French journalists are generally remarkable for their ignorance of foreign nations, but seldom have we met with such strange evidence of this as in a recent number of the Paris *Figaro*. There a writer, speaking of the London Underground Railway, says that it is a great nuisance, the smoke and steam of the subterranean engines coming up not only through the pavement in the street, but through the floors in the houses. He says, too, that in England the friends of the deceased at funerals ride from the cemetery on the hearse, smoking pipes, and with their legs dangling round the car. The same gentleman discovered the tomb of Byron in Westminster Abbey.

It seems, after all, that the Germans themselves are giving considerable aid to the Carlists. The *Spener Gazette* states that consignments of arms for the Carlist camp have been dispatched from Hamburg. The Carlists are also receiving aid from Alsace and Lorraine. According to a letter in a German paper ladies in Metz and the neighborhood have forwarded them 50,000 sheets, and a subscription for the equipment of the Carlist cavalry has been opened at Metz, a single inhabitant giving 10,000 francs. The Count de Chambord having been informed of this, has expressed his thanks to the subscribers through the medium of the Bishop of Metz.

The London *Echo*, in a review of the past cricketing season, has the following: "The visit of the American base-ball players and cricketers was paid at a very unfortunate time, and the elevens that played against them in various parts of England were shamefully weak. The writers in several of the New-York papers do not allow for this, but state that our representatives were either fairly beaten at our own national game or else sold the matches. In the Australian colonies similar remarks were frequently made with regard to Mr. Grace's eleven before they got acclimatized, and these meetings are generally productive of bad feeling."

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "A strange story has reached Memel, in East Prussia. In Worno, a Russian town, a male servant suddenly disappeared from the house of his employer, a Roman Catholic Priest, and it did not occur to anybody that he, like many others, might have run away to escape from military service, to which, according to the new regulations of Russia, every young man on reaching his twentieth year is liable. The Priest told his congregation that the absentee had presented himself to him in a dream, covered with awful gashes, and related to him that the Jews had murdered him, and had sent his blood to Jerusalem. The Jewish townspeople, in consequence of this ridiculous statement, are in danger of being murdered. The petty magnates of the town do not stir in the matter, and leave the mob to determine the case as may be thought proper."

The International Working Men's Congress has been agitated over the question of adopting a language for the transaction of business. The strife lay between French and German. The Spanish delegate maintained that German was much too difficult for foreigners to learn, and a Brussels delegate also supported French, on the ground that, as Germans were better schooled than other nations, it would be easier for them to learn French than for the French-speaking nations to learn German. A German, however, "repudiated that idea because he did not consider the French language sufficiently perfect." It appeared to him, he said, "that the French language must be the language that had arisen during the period of transition between the ape and the human being." In spite, however, of this severe criticism, French was adopted.

A great capture of slaves by her Britannic Majesty's ship Vulture, Commander A. T. Brooke, is reported. The Vulture was cruising off the north-west coast of Madagascar on the morning of the 11th of August, when a sail to the south-west was reported by the mast-head man. Chase was given, and nearly five hours afterward the dhow was come up with and boarded. It was full of slaves—forty-one men, fifty-nine women, and 137 children. The slaves were suffering acutely from weakness and cramp, having had to remain in one position for a long time. Several of the children were unable to straighten their legs for three or four days after they were received on board. One woman was found buried up to her neck in damp sand at the bottom of the slave-dhow, under the lower slave-deck. The owners were thirty-five armed Arabs, and the Captain determined to take them to Zanzibar and have them summarily dealt with.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of George Merritt, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds, viz.:

$12,500 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1896.
10,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.
30,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1914.
4,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Construction Bonds, due 1889.
4,000 Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1877.
10,000 Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1883.
25,000 Oswego and Rome Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1915, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
5,000 Oxford Iron Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.
100 Shares Oxford Iron Company, $100 each.
100 Shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
500 Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
50 Shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
100 Shares Crawford Coal Company, $100 each.
400 Shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each.
414 Shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
130 Shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each.
$5,200 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip.
10,000 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
360 Shares Tarrytown and Irvington Gas-light Company, $50 each.
$10,000 Greenburg Town Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
50,000 New-York City Accumulated Debt Bond, due 1885.
100,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1867, Registered.
50,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1868, Registered.
10,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1880, Registered.
190,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Registered.
1,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Coupon.
200 Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each.
400 Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each.
800 Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
600 Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each.
150 Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, Preferred, $100 each.
15 Shares Troy and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each.
162 Shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM A. HAINES, DOUGLAS MERRITT, } Executors.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

BULL'S FERRY AND BRANCH ROADS.
PROPOSALS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive BIDS FOR $65,000 IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES to be issued by them under the authority of acts of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 for the improvement of the Bull's Ferry and Branch Roads in Hudson County, N. J. The certificates are payable out of moneys to be received from assessments on lands benefited by said improvements in proportion to benefits received, or out of proceeds of sales of lands sold for non-payment of said assessments. Until paid the assessments are a lien on the lands assessed. The certificates bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date of issue until the Commissioners give notice of their readiness to redeem them, in the official newspaper of the City of Hoboken, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment of said assessments.

No bids will be considered below ninety-five per cent. The bids will be opened on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Messrs. Spielmann & Brush, No. 8 Newark st., Hoboken, and are to be addressed to

JOHN H. BONN, HENRY J. BOTTMANN, ABRAHAM W. DURYEE, } Commissioners.
(Care Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken, N. J.)
Town of Union, Oct. 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 226, 297, 97, 110, 533, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 116, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GWYNNE & DAY,
No. 16 Wall st.,
transact a general banking and commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c.
Dealers in New-York State stocks.

FINANCIAL.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau Street.

Bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company who have agreed to fund their Coupons, and have not yet done so, and also all others, are requested to send them in as soon as possible; the majority having already funded their Coupons, it only remains for the balance to do so to increase the value of their Bonds, and make the re-establishment of the credit of the Company a complete success.

FISK & HATCH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Oct. 2, 1874:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,287,356 49
Overdrafts	320 11
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	100,000 00
Due from other national banks	47,107 77
Due from State banks and bankers	927 82
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,022 56
Checks and other cash items	40,276 04
Exchanges for Clearing-house	122,839 27
Bills of other national banks	78,900 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	10,451 85
Legal-tender notes	86,837 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	195,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	13,500 00
Total	$2,336,038 78
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	15,799 38
National bank notes outstanding	270,000 00
Individual deposits	1,366,685 77
Demand certificates of deposit	3,619 50
Certified checks	25,064 42
United States deposits	42,945 50
Due to other national banks	8,620 29
Due to State banks and bankers	3,314 92
Total	$2,336,038 78

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I. O. D. Roberts, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1874. JESSE WEST, JR., Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. B. DARLING, A. H. TROWBRIDGE, J. A. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on real estate in New-York, or to buy mortgages on Brooklyn property.
QUACKENBOSS & RADIE, No. 58 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo.

The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, } Executors.
a11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-lawtf 26F*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF GRADE.

All persons interested in the change of grade in 153d st., between 10th av. and the Boulevard, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 14, 1874. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PRACTICAL Saloon-keeper.—Will be sold, this week, to the highest cash bidder, the dining-saloon, No. 29 Fulton st., now doing a large business; health of the owner prevents personal attention. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
at No. 335 Pearl st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 8, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James S. Bearns, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick store and dwelling and lot, 26.9 by 25.5 by 25 by 25, on the south-east corner of Cedar and Church streets, to Joseph H. Bond for $20,100. Also, sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, W. H. Waring, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 22 by 100.4, No. 221 East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 252 feet east of Third avenue, to Thomas Hodgins, for $3,100 over mortgage and interest of $4,870, total $7,970. Also sold by public auction the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18.9 by 99.11, No. 48 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 247.6 feet east of Sixth avenue, to Joseph L. Greeley, for $22,100, and withdrew from sale the house and lot on the south side of West Forty-eighth street, 465 feet west of Sixth avenue.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold by order of the court, in partition, John M. Pinkney, Esq., Referee, to close the estate of Catharine Van Nest, deceased, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 21.4 by 106.9 by 21.7, by 109.4, No. 144 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 214.2 feet east of Seventh avenue, to W. Bacon for $19,900.

A. H. Muller & Son withdrew from sale the sixteen lots of land on the north side of One Hundred and Second street, between Eleventh avenue and Riverside avenue.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises on the south side of Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue, to Oct. 22.

The auction sale of building lots situate at South Orange, N. J., noted to be held on the premises by O. H. Pierson, was adjourned, on account of the rain, to Tuesday next.

PRIVATE SALE.

Hall J. How, No. 3 Pine street, reports the sale of eight full lots on Eighty-eighth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for $96,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the east side of Railroad avenue, 108 feet west of Quarry road, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 74.2 by — by 89.2, on West Forty-eighth street, south side, 97 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick store and dwelling and lot, 26.9x25.5x25x25, on s. e. corner of New Church st. and Cedar st.	$20,100
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 22x100.4, No. 221 East 59th st., n. s., 252 ft. e. of 3d av.	7,970
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 18.9x99.11, No. 48 West 127th st. s. s. 247.6 ft. e. of 6th av.	12,100

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 21.4x106.9x21.7x109.4, No. 144 West 49th st., s. s., 214.2 ft. e. of 7th av.	$19,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Arthur st., e. s., lots Nos. 447, 448, 449, village of Fordham; Hannah E., wife of William G. Chave, to Thomas Dusenbury	$356
Pitt st., No. 57, w. s., 168.8 ft. n. of Delancey st., 18.7x63; H. Bach to L. Reis	10,000
6th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 24.9x97; Michael Hahn to George Ague	17,000
9th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18x92, also all right and title, including personal property, to the estate of Barbara Foster; Julius Schmid, sometimes known as Julius Foster, to Henry Elsner	1,000
45th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x100.5; G. Kober to J. Schmidt	12,000
48th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Louisa, wife of Lorens Weiher, to Theodore Schroff	24,000
75th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x102.2; A. Beverly to T. P. O'Kee, surviver, subject to incumbrance of $60,000	nom.
86th st., s. s., 223 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Oscar F. Livingston to Joseph Smith	3,500
114th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Clara L., wife of L. A. Grill, to S. C. Lusk	15,000
Grant av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Central av., about 50x115; Annie, wife of Thomas Gaffney, to Joseph Murphy	3,600
West New av. (centre line,) e. s., 125 ft. n. of 175th st., 25x140; C. H. Mayer to J. Whalen	16,000
Woodruff av., n. w. corner of Boston road, 94.2x54x113x57.4; Boston road, w. s., 57.4 ft. n. of Woodruff av., lot No. 2, Map A. P. Woodruff; James H. Moran, Referee, to Frank Warner Angel	550
5th av., e. s., 57.6 ft. n. of 20th st., thence n. 32.6 ft., thence e. 90 ft., thence n. 2 ft., thence e. 48 ft., thence s. 44 ft., thence w. 25 ft., thence n. 9.6 ft., thence w. 113 ft. to beginning, including furniture, books, works of art, &c., all horses and carriages; Loring Andrews to Alfred J. Taylor	nom.
Same property, Alfred J. Taylor to Blandina B., wife of Loring Andrews	nom.
11th av., w. s.; 35th st., s. s.; 34th st., n. s., and Hudson River, 72 lots, Manhattan Market; Edmund R. Robinson, Referee, to Henry G. Harrison (Sale by order of court, under action brought by Trustee of third mortgage bonds, subject to all rights of Courtland Palmer, deceased, as original lessor.)	3,100
All right or title to lands now held by Helen Schermerhorn during her natural life, under provision of will of Abraham Schermerhorn; James H. and Cordelia S. Jones to Elizabeth Jones	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 189, (Astor lease for 5 years from May, 1870, at $3,000 per year, and 5 years from May, 1875, at $3,250 per year; William A. Butler to Randolph Guggenheimer	12,000
58th st., s. s., between Lexington and 3d av., two saloons; kitchen and dwelling in rear, and wine cellar in premises; formerly known as Wilkins Brewery; 1 year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.
SPLENDID PROPERTY.
HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS.

About one mile north of High Bridge. Water Grants. More than 150 LOTS on these heights have been sold since the Panic. Some of the choicest lots on Sedgwick av., 205th and 206th sts. are now offered by the owners in small plots at very LOW PRICES and on very EASY TERMS. The High Bridge boats stop at the foot of the property, and the Hudson River Railroad trains at Morris' Dock. Time from 42d st., twenty-two minutes. These large sales, (amounting to upward of $75,000) made at a time of real estate depression, like the present, prove the attractions of this new locality, and its REAL CHEAPNESS, as well as SPECULATIVE and PRESENT value. Parties to visit the ground will leave the office, No. 34 Pine st., at 2 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The beauty of the views will alone repay a visit. Maps. &c. can be had at the office of G. A. SACCHI, or E. G. BURLING, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale, below 42d st., between 5th and Madison avs., for less than $43,500; it is 22x55, with large butler's pantry extension; recently overhauled at considerable expense, and now in perfect order.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZED four-story brown-stone house, No. 63 East 61st st., north side, between Madison and 4th avs., with pier glass and parlor cornices. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 9 Pine st.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—DESIRABLE FIRST-class high-stoop well-arranged 20-foot brown-stone dwelling; frescoed, superb order, &c.; only $25,900; easy terms; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LAFAYETTE AV., BETWEEN Ryerson st. and Grand av.; on Grand av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., the most desirable and accessibly located three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses, including an elegant corner; splendid location for a physician; replete with modern improvements; twenty minutes by DeKalb or Green av. cars from Fulton Ferry; price, $13,000. No. 799 DeKalb av., a three-room-deep detached cottage, 22x50x100; replete with modern improvements; cars passing every five minutes; an excellent opportunity for those wishing a cheap, comfortable, and accessible home; price, $10,000; $6,500 on mortgage. Apply on premises, or of THOMAS FAGAN, No. 173 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Immediate possession.

A BARGAIN—MACON ST., BROOKLYN.—BEFORE you buy, examine Nos. 144, 146, and 150 Macon st., near junction of Marcy and Fulton avs. There are no better built nor better located houses in Brooklyn. Size 20x45x100. Apply on premises, or to E. H. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HEIGHTS, NEAR WALL st. and South Ferries, a very desirable three-story, high stoop, basement and cellar, brick house, with improvements; just put in complete order; immediate possession. Price, $13,000. Address or apply to J. T. WHITE, No. 22 John st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY, pleasantly located on Cypress av.; in excellent neighborhood. Address Post Office Box No. 401, Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT TARRYTOWN, IRVINGTON, DOBB'S FERRY, Hastings, Yonkers, Riverdale, and other places, all along the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses, cottages, and elegant residences, for sale and to let, with immediate possession, at very reasonable prices and terms; full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., near 38th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twenty acres in Princeton, N. J., near the colleges and convenient to the depot. Grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out. Commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house. First floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c. House has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c. Outbuildings consist of stable, green-house, wood-house, &c. The situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE PROF. B. SELLMAN, Sr., HOME lot, corner of Hillhouse av. and Turnbull st., New-Haven, Conn. The only unoccupied lot on the avenue. Surrounded by the best of houses and the best society in New-Haven. I will sell this valuable homestead lot on favorable terms if applied for soon. HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

180 LOTS
in the
CITY OF YONKERS.
The estate of the late
SAMPSON SIMSON
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 20,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

These lots are situated on PARK and LAKE AVS., HIGH ST., and AVENUES D, E and F, and command extensive views of the HUDSON RIVER, and being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot, are very desirable for immediate improvement. There are daily trains from New-York to Yonkers, and the time to Wall st. by Elevated Railroad is only about one hour. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Descriptive maps at the offices of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE
AT AUCTION.
To be sold at No. 60 Liberty st., on
FRIDAY,
Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock precisely,
(Continuation of Wednesday's and Thursday's sales,)
Rich Paris Fancy Goods, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, Vases, Figures, &c.
Crystal Glass Ware, consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c.
Every article guaranteed perfect.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running north-westerly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence north-eastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the same several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned until the tenth day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 26, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

13 LOTS ON BLOCK BOUNDED BY WASHINGTON AV., DE KALB AV., AND HAMILTON ST.; ALSO, DWELLING, STABLE, AND FOUR LOTS ON WASHINGTON AV. AND HAMILTON ST., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The dwelling-house is 25x38, with extension 22x21, is in good order, and has modern improvements. The stable is 25x38, two story, brick, has four stalls, coachman's room, &c.

Seventy per cent on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR THE Winter.—On Washington square North, 10th st., 12th st., 16th st., 21st st., 42d st., 48th st., 5th av. and Madison av.; all very desirable, and centrally located. Particulars and permits at
HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine st.
N. B.—A very large number of furnished and unfurnished houses to let or lease. Full list on application.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE AND CONvenient four-story house on 5th av., near 14th st.; has on first floor parlor, drawing-rooms, dining-room, picture gallery, &c.; the house is fully furnished and is complete in every respect; will be rented for six months, one, two, three, or five years.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET IN STAMFORD—HANDSOME LARGE Gothic house, large barn, and three and one-half acres handsomely laid out; conveniently located in first-class neighborhood; house is fully furnished with every requisite for a gentleman's residence and in good order; the whole premises to let to April next for $500. Address Box 335 Stamford Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FREE OF rent to May for loan of $3,000; house and furniture given as security; house new, modern first-class improvements; lot 20x100; house 20x40; all in good order, on fine avenue in Brooklyn. Apply to JEWETT, No. 27 Clinton place, New-York.

TO LET FOR $300.—A CHARMING LITTLE house at Rahway, N. J., one hour from New-York, ten minutes from station; flagged sidewalk, garden, water, &c. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY-PLACE TO RENT, fully furnished, for the Winter, at South Orange, N. J., at a merely nominal rent to a careful family.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROADWAY, corner Amity st.; desireable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST., ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—GRAND AND ALLEN STS. AT REDUCED Rent.—The stores, basement, and upper part, in new buildings; location unsurpassed.
JOHN CROMWELL, No. 270 Grand st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE, ON BROADWAY, A magnificent store, 20x60, or whole floor, 30x80; rent very low. Apply to Dr. DEEY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED.—IN AN English basement house, preferred; with or without sleeping apartment above; furnished or unfurnished; between 25th and 45th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs. Address, stating terms, PHYSICIAN, care of T. A. Watson, No. 43 Wall st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING FURNIture, a room containing water, gas, and carpet, also closet-room, between 5th and 8th avs. and 31st and 36th sts; rent from $8 to $12 per month; best of references. Address Z., Box No. 112 Station A.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., BY A GENTLEman and his wife, a second floor, adapted for house-keeping; neighborhood must be respectable; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, T. B., Box No. 107 Times Office.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY BOHANNAN, plaintiff, against SYLVANUS TOWNSEND CANNON, Catharine White, John Hannay, Daniel Kelly, Bridget Hannay, Thomas Hannay, John H. White, and Catharine Hanney, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1874.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the fifth day of October, 1874.
o9-1aw6wF* JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-York County.—HENRY WOLF, plaintiff, against BERTHA WOLF, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 12, 1874.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers street, New-York City.
Complaint filed Sept. 8, 1874.
s11-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM GOURLEY, Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Hays, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elisabeth Seaton, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in new Court-house, New-York City, June 17, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 43 Third street, Newburg, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s4-law6wF

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Adrian Crucy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1874.
s25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BERMAN and ELIAS OLENICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Bernhard Berman and Elias Olenick, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York GEORGE CHAPMAN,
s25-law3wF* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOTAN K. HUNT and BENJAMIN VAN HOESEN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the twenty-sixth day of January, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Lotan K. Hunt and Benjamin Van Hoesen, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. FRANK WARNER ANGEL,
s25-law3wF* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 26th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany street,) for the purpose mentioned in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO THE COTTON TRADE.

The American Docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have two Warehouses (each 65 and 212 feet) now completed and ready to receive Cotton. Eleven more Warehouses of the same size are rapidly approaching completion, and will all be ready for use in a very short time. One Pier, 65x400 feet, will be covered within ten days, and two others of same size will be under cover within thirty days. The rates of storage at these premises will be 12½ cents per bale each for storage and labor. The rates for lighterage of 100 bale lots and over, to and from all points in the Harbor, to or from these Warehouses, will be fifteen cents per bale, including insurance while on lighters, and smaller lots in reasonable proportion, which shall not be higher than to any other Warehouse in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. These docks and premises are entirely isolated from all other Warehouses, and are not exposed to any public streets, all the approaches being through private grounds absolutely under our control, thus making stealing of Cotton an impossibility at these stores.

The rates of insurance on Cotton at these docks I hereby guarantee all its patrons shall not cost them more than the current rates in other Cotton Warehouses.
J. A. BOSTWICK,
Owner of the American Docks.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C WELLS

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Near Fifth Avenue Hotel. A few boarders wanted in a first-class house; location desirable; elegant second floor, with private bath; also, hall rooms.

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Signora POTENTINI	as	AIDA
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AUGMENTED CHORUS, FULL CORPS DE BALLET, INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR....SIGNOR E. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.—GRAND HEILBRON MATINEE—"FAUST."
*.*SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.—GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT at BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, Oct 12.—"IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA." Debut at the Academy of Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO, and first appearance in America of Signor DEBASSINI, Lyric Tenor, from "Les Italiens," Paris.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.—First production in America of Maestro Marchetti's grand opera, "RUY BLAS."
THURSDAY, Oct. 15.—First opera night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, "LA TRAVIATA."
In rehearsal, Verdi's grand "MESSA DI REQUIEM."

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BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
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CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY;
OR, THE YANKEE HELP.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS assuming ten different characters, with songs and dances.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) FAREWELL MATINEE of CONNIE SOOGAH, at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SUNDAY EVENING.
The SECOND GRAND CONCERT by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
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BOOTH'S THEATRE, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, the following BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE appearing:
Mlle. DONADIO, (Her second appearance,) | Mlle. MARESI, (Her first appearance this season,)
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Signor BENFRATELLI, Signor SCOLARA,
Mr. G. F. HALL, and Mr. C. WALTERS, PIANIST,
Together with a Selected Chorus and the
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MUSICAL DIRECTOR....Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. For sale on and after Friday at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 Broadway and 114 Broadway. Box-office at Booth's Theatre open on Sunday, from 9 A. M.

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MISS NEILSON, MONDAY, OCT. 19.

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MR. C. B. BISHOP in his Drama, HAND AND GLOVE.
Grand Olio by 100 Volunteers.

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MATINEES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
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DEBATE—"Is it the Duty of the American Scholar to Engage Actively in Politics?"
In case of storm, postponed to Oct. 16.

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Bertha De Savigny	Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
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[From the Postmaster General.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1874.

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"It is the best comedy we have had in years."
IN PREPARATION.
Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation from Octave Feuillet's great drama
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
This fine play will be produced with the greatest care and completeness, and will introduce
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
in his second impersonation before the New-York public. In the same play
Miss ADA DYAS
will make her first appearance in Wallack's Theatre.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
in his new Irish drama.
Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON,
and
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., corner Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Proprietor and Manager
LAST NIGHT
of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
LAST MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1:30, OF
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With all its famous cast and exquisite surroundings, as played for the past four weeks to the most enthusiastic audiences.
SATURDAY EVENING,
OCT. 10,
Mr. DALY will offer an entirely novel bill, to comprise the first production on any stage of a "Dramatic Embodiment," in a series of living tableaux, to be personated by the Company, of Longfellow's new and exquisite poetic work, entitled
THE HANGING OF THE CRANE.
Also, an entirely new adaptation of Sheridan's famous mock-tragedy, entitled
THE CRITIC,
and an entirely new comedy by Mr. DALY.
THE WHOLE COMPANY
will appear in this unique and brilliant bill.
. Box sheet now open.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
MONDAY OCT. 12, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
A FAREWELL FESTIVAL MATINEE
by the
FAMOUS VOKES FAMILY.
These celebrated and world-wide favorites will take their farewell of America (they sail for England on the 14th of October) on this occasion in the famous specialty in which they first made their bow to a New-York audience:
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
as preformed by them more than two thousand times in Europe and America.

Miss JESSIE VOKES	as	Lucinda Scrubb
Miss VICTORIA VOKES	as	Mary
Miss ROSINA VOKES	as	Barbara
Mr. FRED. VOKES	as	Timotheus
Mr. FAWDON VOKES	as	Wiggins

The entertainment will begin with the charming comedietta and Fifth Avenue specialty, entitled
MY UNCLE'S WILL.
. Box sheet now open.

A GRAND MATCH GAME OF
BILLIARDS
Will be played on
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1874,
AT IRVING HALL,
Between WILLIAM COOK, (Champion of England,) and A. P. RUDOLPHE,
FOR $2,000.
French carom game, 400 points up, on an English table, with 2 1-16 balls, (English size,) to be governed by the American rules.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; to be had at Rudolphe's, No. 26 East 14th st.; Chris. O'Connor's, Daly's, Dion's, and Flynn's Billiard rooms.
Doors open at 7:30 P. M.; play commences at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early." Street cars may be ordered at 10. FIRST FAMILY MATINEE next Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 1 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital for Women will hold the opening exercises and reunion in the new location, north-east corner of 37th st. and Lexington av., New-York, Oct. 13, 8 P. M. Admission free.

LECTURES.

PACKARD COLLEGE LECTURE COURSE.
JAMES PARTON'S new lecture on "The Kings of Business" will be delivered at the Cooper Union Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, under the auspices of the Packard Business College. Lecture at 8. Admission to any part of the house, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the college, No. 805 Broadway, or at the hall on the evening of the lecture. Present and former members of the college will receive tickets free on application at the office. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,
SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.*
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in tone or* beauty; *they defy* competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice.
All *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale *at great* bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON.
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY, PUPIL OF THE LATE H. A. WOLlenhaupt, who completed her musical education in Dresden, wishes a few pupils for the piano; has no objection to go in a school in New-York or Brooklyn. Can be seen personally at No. 33 East 23d st., the afternoon of the 10th, and the following day.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Oct. 10 bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery, New-York.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.)
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ROBERT B. WILLETS, } Vice Presidents.
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR. 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent. money deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $3,112,919 64; surplus, $237,977 96.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARK TWAIN'S COLD.

THE EXERCISES AT THE GREENWICH STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

REASONS WHY MARK TWAIN COULD NOT ATTEND THEM YESTERDAY—HIS COLD, AND SOME OF THE REMEDIES HE TOOK FOR IT.

The annual distribution of diplomas and premiums in the male and female departments of Grammar School No. 29 took place yesterday afternoon at the school building at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich street. In addition to the 300 pupils a large number of visitors were present during the exercises. Hon. William Dowd, of the Board of Education, presided and conducted the exercises, assisted by Hon. David Whetmore, School Commissioner, and Hon. Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent of Schools. A temporary platform, neatly carpeted, had been erected near the teachers' platform in front of the piano-forte. The boys, under the direction of their principal, Mr. P. G. Duffy, were seated on one side of the platform, and the girls, under Miss K. W. White, female principal, on the other.

The exercises were opened by a greeting song and chorus, given with much spirit and harmony by the pupils. Following this was a recitation, "Yankee Doodle," by Master John Diamond, and another chorus, "Stand by the Flag," by the boys. The little girls of Section A then took the platform, and recited very creditably the "Chorus of Flowers." Little Katie Cherry next tripped on the platform, and with inimitable grace of manner recited, with kindling eyes, the story of "The Hen with one Chicken," which elicited hearty applause. The chorus, "Autumn Leaves," was exquisitely rendered by the girls, as indeed were all the choruses of the programme. The musical instruction of the school seems to be distinguished for its good taste and general excellence. "The Fairy School" was creditably performed by the little girls of Section E, dressed in white, with gayly-colored ribbons and painted gauze wings, under the leadership of one of their number. The next event was to have been a reading from Bret Harte by Miss Maria Bertine, one of the elder pupils. The Chairman announced, however, that a change would take place in the programme. He then read letters from Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, and other invited guests, regretting their inability to be present, and said that a letter from the well-known humorist, Samuel Clemens, (Mark Twain,) would be read by Miss Bertine, instead of the reading from Bret Harte. Miss Bertine accordingly read the following letter:

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5, 1874.

Miss K. W. White:

DEAR MADAM: I regret exceedingly being unable to accept your kind invitation (also Mr. P. G. Duffy's) to be present at your Commencement exercises, but the annoying and vexatious illness which still hangs about me, together with some business engagements, will prevent. The illness to which I refer is a severe cold which I took in New-York last Winter during the lecture season. Perhaps the recital of how I tried to cure this cold may be of interest, and may serve instead of the few remarks you so politely asked me to make to the friends and pupils.

The first time I began to sneeze, a friend told me to go and bathe my feet in hot water and go to bed. I did so. Shortly after another friend told me to get up and take a cold shower-bath. I did that also. Within the hour, another friend assured me that it was policy to feed a cold and starve a fever. I had both. So I thought it best to fill my self up for the cold, and let the fever starve awhile. In a case of this kind I seldom do things by halves; I ate pretty heartily. I conferred my custom upon a stranger, who had just opened his restaurant on Cortlandt street, near the hotel, that morning, paying so much for a full meal. He waited near me in respectful silence until I had finished feeding my cold, when he inquired if the people about New-York were much afflicted with colds. I told him I thought they were. He then went out and took in his sign.

I started up toward the office, and on the way encountered another bosom friend, who told me that a quart of warm salt-water would come as near curing a cold as anything in the world. I hardly thought I had room for it, but I tried it, anyhow. The result was surprising. I believe I threw up my immortal soul. Now, as I give my experience only for the benefit of those of your friends who are troubled with this distemper, I feel that they will see the propriety of my cautioning them against following such portions of it as proved inefficient with me, and acting upon this conviction I warn them against warm salt water. It may be a good enough remedy, but I think it is rather too severe. If I had another cold in the head, and there was no course left me to take either an earthquake or a quart of warm salt water, I would take my chances on the earthquake. After this everybody in the hotel became interested, and I took all sorts of remedies—hot lemonade, cold lemonade, pepper tea, boneset, stewed Quaker, hoarhound syrup, onions and loaf-sugar, lemons and brown sugar, vinegar and laudanum, five bottles fir balsam, eight bottles cherry pectoral, and ten bottles of Uncle Sam's remedy, but all without effect. One of the prescriptions given by an old lady was—well, it was dreadful. She mixed a decoction composed of molasses, catnip, peppermint, aqua fortis, turpentine, kerosene, and various other drugs, and instructed me to take a wineglassful of it every fifteen minutes. I never took but one dose; that was enough. I had to take to my bed, and remain there for two entire days. When I felt a little better more things were recommended. I was desperate, and willing to take anything. Plain gin was recommended, then gin and molasses, then gin and onions. I took all three. I detected no particular result, however, except that I had acquired a breath like a turkey buzzard, and had to change my boarding place. At this new place they suggested a different remedy to any yet tried. A sheet bath was recommended. I had never refused a remedy yet, and it seemed poor policy to commence then; therefore I determined to take a sheet bath, though I had no idea what sort of arrangement it was. It was administered at midnight, and the weather was very frosty. My back and breast were stripped, and a sheet (there appeared to be a thousand yards of it) soaked in ice-water was wound around me until I resembled a swab for a columbiad. It is a cruel expedient. When the chilly rag touches one's warm flesh it makes him start with sudden violence and gasp for breath, just as men do in the death agony. It froze the marrow in my bones and stopped the beating of my heart. I thought my time had come. When I recovered from this a friend recommended the application of a mustard plaster to my breast. I believe that would have cured me effectually if it had not been for young Clemens. When I went to bed I put the mustard plaster where I could reach it when I should be ready for it. But young Clemens got hungry in the night, and ate it up. I never saw any child have such an appetite. I am confident that he would have eaten me if I had been healthy. After all this experience you cannot wonder that I dread going to New-York, and feel obliged to decline your kind invitation. Wishing you a successful and pleasant time, I remain, very respectfully, S. L. CLEMENS, (Mark Twain.)

After the reading of this letter, Mr. William H. Neilson, President of the Board of Education, made a brief address to the audience appropriate to the occasion. He was followed by Mr. Kiddle, who awarded diplomas of graduation to eleven lads, as follows: Garrett Hendricks, William H. Mulledy, A. J. Harty, E. G. H. Conley, John Mulhall, Peter Disch, John McFarland, James Healey, William Gilfoy, Edward A. Chartoney, and Jeremiah McCarthy.

A large number of boys and girls received certificates of good conduct and scholarship, and several premiums, in the shape of books, pictures, and medals, were distributed as rewards of merit. In awarding the presents, the Superintendent announced that the present graduating class was the largest that had ever graduated at the school, and the number of premiums and certificates the largest, in proportion to the size, of any school in the City. The interesting exercises closed with the singing, by the whole school, of "Home, Sweet Home."

POLICE MATTERS IN MORRISANIA.

Some weeks after the annexation of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge to New-York was ratified by the voters of those towns and this City, and shortly before the City officials assumed authority in the territory annexed, the Trustees of Morrisania appointed eighteen additional policemen to the old force. On the 1st day of January last, when the Annexation act went into effect, the Police Commissioners of New-York refused to acknowledge the validity of the appointment of these eighteen men, whereupon a suit was commenced against the Police Commissioners for accrued salary by John Dennerlein, relator, through his counsel, Mr. William Herring, as a test case, and the issues were ordered to be tried. Yesterday the Police Commissioners sent for Mr. Herring, and proposed to reinstate the eighteen dismissed or unrecognized policemen on condition that they consent to relinquish all claims for back pay, which they will probably accede to.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BURGLARS.

THREE BURGLARIES ON TUESDAY NIGHT—A HOUSE RANSACKED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE FAMILY—REWARD OFFERED FOR THE RECOVERY OF PROPERTY.

On the night of the 6th inst. the warehouse of C. Waite & Co., cloth dealers, at No. 294 Canal street, was visited by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off about $6,000 worth of cloth. The store was closed up at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and when the clerk who carried the keys arrived at the store at 7 o'clock next morning, he discovered that the door was unlocked, although the outside padlock was locked as usual. On entering the store he discovered evidences of the burglar's visit, and, looking through the stock, found that forty pieces of cloth and three pieces of satin vestings, valued in all at $6,000, had been carried off. An examination of the building showed that no violence had been used in entering the premises, and it was evident that the burglars had effected an entrance by means of false keys, and after removing the goods had fastened the padlock on the outside, leaving it as they had found it. The burglars must have occupied a long time in removing the goods from the store, and doubtless used either a carriage or a wagon to carry them away, and the mystery is that they were not discovered by the patrolman on the post. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, in whose district the burglary occurred, is investigating the matter.

The clothing store of Mr. Samuel Tobias, No. 457 Canal street, was robbed by burglars also on Tuesday night or early on Wednesday morning. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing open a window in the rear of the store, and made off with six coats, twelve pairs of pantaloons, and twelve vests, valued in all at $112. At an early hour on Wednesday morning a patrolman of the Eighth Precinct found four coats, eight pairs of pantaloons, and five vests lying on the pavement in South Fifth avenue, and they were subsequently identified by Mr. Tobias as a portion of the property stolen from his store. It was evident that the burglars had become alarmed while making off with their booty, and had thrown the goods away to facilitate their escape. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

During the night of the 28th ult. the residence of Mr. John H. H. Starin, Jr., No. 132 West Forty-seventh street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $2,000 worth of property. The family of Mr. Starin was absent at Saratoga at the time, and they had failed to notify the Police that the house was vacant. The burglars broke one of the side lights at the basement door, and one of them thrusting in his hand forced back the bolt which fastened the door, and thus gained easy access to the house. They ransacked the premises most thoroughly, and collected a large quantity of clothing and silverware, with which they escaped. Among the property stolen are eighteen silver tea-spoons, napkin-rings, butter-knife, sugar-scoop, salt-spoons, and pickle-fork, all solid silver; twelve yards of point applique lace, worth $50 per yard; a black silk-velvet dress, with overskirt trimmed with guipure lace, two overcoats, five suits of gentleman's clothing, and quantities of household linen. The robbery was reported to Capt. Irving, at the Central Office, yesterday, by Mr. Starin, who offers a reward of $500 for the recovery of the property.

On Wednesday evening the apartment of Mrs. Nettie Neil, at No. 562 Third avenue, were entered by some unknown thieves during the absence of the occupants, and wearing apparel of various kinds, valued at $129, was carried off.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

RESIGNATION OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDER JARDINE—APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

At a recent meeting of the Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of New-York the following letter was received from Commander Jardine, resigning his office:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874.

To the Officers and Comrades of the Department of New-York, Grand Army of the Republic:

COMRADES: I hereby tender you my resignation as Department Commander, which rank I assumed in General Orders No. 2, (current series,) by virtue of an election through your unanimous suffrages at Utica.

The thanks extended to you in that order are hereby again tendered. The honor of having been elected your commander was a sufficient emulation to me, and should be to every comrade; but when I couple this honor with the uniform kindness, generosity, and courtesy always evinced and displayed toward me, language is inadequate to express my heartfelt gratitude. I shall always remember it as a bright episode in my life. The unanimous nomination, by my fellow-citizens of Bergen County, State of New-Jersey, (where I have lived a great portion of my life,) through their delegates in convention assembled, to the office of State Senator, has induced me to accept the same. The greatest sacrifice I make in accepting this nomination is my severance from you. It is only after careful and mature deliberation that I have taken this step. Our rules and regulations forbid any comrade from using the order in a partisan spirit or for partisan purposes; far be it from me to violate my oath. I have no desire to ride into a political office upon the shoulders of my comrades; I desire to win upon my individual merits. If I cannot do this, let me stay at home. I have no political ax to grind, and I cannot consistently with my sense of duty, stultify myself among my comrades; hence my resignation. In conclusion, I desire to return thanks to the various department officers, and to the members of my staff. Where all have done so well, it might be considered invidious for me to mention any one in particular, but I trust I may be pardoned if I mention by name comrade J. C. Julius Langbein, my Assistant Adjutant General. An acquaintance of some thirteen years, formed in the field and cemented in civil life, has taught me his worth. I never made a better appointment, nor can a more painstaking and industrious officer be found. I bear willing tribute to his capability, untiring energy, and perseverance. I shall always be with you in heart and spirit, if not in person.

Yours, &c., in F., C. and L.,
E. JARDINE, Dep't Commander.
J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, Ass't Adj. Gen.

The resignation of Mr. Jardine was accepted, and subsequently the following appointments were made:

Department Commander—John Palmer, of Albany.
Senior Vice Department Commander—Joseph Egolf, of Troy.
Junior Vice Department Commander—J. G. Copelly, of Elmira.

THE EAST SIDE NUISANCES.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SANITARY BUREAU — THE OFFENSIVE ODORS EMANATE FROM INDUSTRIES LOCATED OUTSIDE THE CITY.

The reports of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes and Sanitary Inspector Goldschmidt, made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Health relative to an investigation into the causes of the foul odors in the eastern portion of the City, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, are to the effect that the complaints made by citizens in that quarter have their source chiefly from three causes, viz., the public sewers, the works of two gas-light companies, and the New-York Ammonia Works; that is, these are the institutions of which complaint has been most rife. Long and patient investigation has shown that the basins at the corners of the streets are more at fault than the sewers themselves; that gas-light companies, and even the Ammonia Works, have been unjustly accused of the nuisances of other institutions outside of the district investigated. When the wind blows from the east or south-east at all briskly the most offensive odors of the district have been traced directly to the rendering and fertilizing and gas-light works located at Williamsburg, which have not made the required improvements in the manufacture of gas, and also to the petroleum works at Hunter's Point and Greenpoint. In concluding his report, Assistant Superintendent Janes says: "The result of the investigation points directly to the works of the New-York Ammonia Company as the source of most of the offensive odors which pervaded the eastern part of the City during a portion of last Winter and the early part of the Summer, and that by proper management these odors may be controlled and the business conducted without offense. It also appears that the two gas companies in the district are both endeavoring to conduct their business without giving offense, having adopted methods of purifying approved by the Health Department; yet it must be remembered that however well-matured the plans and well-adapted the apparatus may be, there are occasional accidental causes of annoyances connected with all offensive trades.

The public sewers probably contribute somewhat to the impurities of the atmosphere, but more is doubtless due to the condition of the receiving basins at the street corners. When liquids containing volatile gases of an offensive nature are discharged into the public sewers, these gases will find their way into the house-drains of the districts, and by their property of diffusion and tendency to escape through the most minute crevice, will thoroughly test the perfection of such house-drains, as well as of traps and waste-pipes connected therewith. In the operation of emptying receiving-basins, I would recommend that the suction method be adopted, as I believe it to be entirely practicable, as well as more expeditious and far less offensive than the rude method now in use. Finally, this investigation has proved beyond a doubt that our citizens are sometimes annoyed with offensive odors which emanate from industries located outside of the City of New-York, and over which no branch of the City Government has any control."

THE GLENDENNING TRIAL.

The committee appointed by the Jersey City Presbytery to investigate the charges preferred against Rev. John S. Glendenning reassembled yesterday morning, to take further testimony. The whole morning was spent in the examination of Mrs. Miller, aunt of the deceased Miss Pomeroy. Judge Aldridge, who took Miss Pomeroy's dying statement; Mrs. Birmingham, who was with Miss Pomeroy almost up to the time of her death; Mrs. Graves, a neighbor, who knows something of Glendenning's frequent visits to the house of Mr. Miller; Mrs. Reeves, and others were be before the committee, and gave testimony to the facts within their knowledge. The drift of their testimony is not, of course, known, except from hearsay. The Presbytery will sit this morning at 10 o'clock, to receive the report of the committee and take such further action in the case as justice may require.

A PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE SWINDLE.

HOW COUNTERFEITERS ATTEMPTED TO START A BOGUS COMPANY—ONE OF THE GANG ARRESTED IN BROOKLYN—A QUANTITY OF RAISED BONDS FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION.

Some seven or eight months ago a number of swindlers in Philadelphia determined to perpetrate a gigantic fraud on the public by starting a bogus insurance company. A law of that State requires that every insurance company shall deposit with the State Controller $300,000 as security before a charter can be obtained. Between them the swindlers could not raise more than $15,000. To meet the difficulty one of the number named John V. Canter, alias Charles Ripley, alias Oliver Ostend, alias Connelly volunteered to raise the necessary amount of capital. Having arranged about the company's prospectus and secured, by false representations, the names of several respectable men, the swindlers proceeded to put into operation their plan for raising the amount necessary to be deposited with the State Controller as security. Canter, who is an expert forger and counterfeiter, came to Brooklyn and hired a small bed-room in an old tumble-down frame house at No. 266 Washington street. To this bedroom he brought, unknown to the landlady, a Mrs. Lumbley, or the other inmates of the house, a small printing-press and a number of counterfeiter's implements. For seven months Canter worked in this room, raising railroad bonds of small denominations. As the bonds were raised they were forwarded to Philadelphia, and deposited by the conspirators in that city with the State Controller. Almost all the security necessary had been thus deposited when the State Examiner, in looking over the bonds, discovered that they had been raised. The case was at once placed in the hands of Pinkerton's Detective Agency in Philadelphia. Mr. Allan Pinkerton, on examining the raised bonds, came to the conclusion that Canter had performed the work. In working up the case the utmost caution was observed. After diligent investigation, the detectives discovered Canter's whereabouts, and on Tuesday night came to Brooklyn, where they applied to Superintendent Folk for aid. Detectives Corwin and Folk were detached to assist Pinkerton's men. The officers went to No. 266 Washington street, and on entering the house went directly to Canter's apartment. Knocking at the door, they were admitted by the counterfeiter, who was found with his coat off, and having all the appearance of one just interrupted in the midst of his work. Round the room were scattered dies, plates, paper, and all the other paraphernalia of a counterfeiter. Under the bed was a printing press and a roll of raised railroad bonds. Canter made no resistance. All the counterfeiters' implements and bonds were taken possession of by the Brooklyn Police. Pinkerton's men being furnished with a requisition from Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, took the midnight train for Philadelphia, taking Canter with them. Canter's arrest was the first made in connection with the case, and the Police deemed it advisable to keep the fact from the public until the remainder of the swindlers could be arrested. It was, therefore, not given to the reporters until yesterday morning, when Superintendent Folk received a telegram from Philadelphia announcing the arrest of the other parties to the swindle. At the Brooklyn Police Central Office the names of the men arrested could not be ascertained, and, as the case was worked up by Pinkerton's detectives, only very meagre details of the case could be given by the Brooklyn Police. When arrested, Canter said he was a native of England, fifty-five years of age, and by occupation a book-keeper.

YACHTING.

RACE BETWEEN THE EMMA T. AND KAISER—THE FORMER WINS THE PENNANT.

A challenge race between the yachts Emma T. and Kaiser took place yesterday, over the Brooklyn Yacht Club course. The contest was for a pennant, won by the Emma T. in a race with the yacht Recreation over the same course on Saturday last. The Emma T., built by John F. Mumm, of Brooklyn, owned by J. J. Tredwell, and sailed by Capt. S. W. Adams, is in length over all 39.11, and water line 36.5, and in mean length 38.2. The Kaiser, built by P. McGehan, of Brooklyn, and owned by Warren Greenleaf, is in length over all 42.7, in water line 38.11, and in mean 40.9. The allowance of time in favor of the Emma T. was two minutes and thirty-five seconds. The judges selected were Messrs. J. M. Sawyer, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and Alexander Taylor, of the New-York Club, and both sailed in the yacht North Star, owned by the latter.

The course was from the stake-boat off the Long Dock at the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, around South-west Spit Buoy No. 8½, thence around Buoy 5½, off Sandy Hook Point, and home to the stake-boat anchored in Gravesend Bay. The start was to be made at 10:30 A. M., and at 10:24 the preparatory gun was fired. Before either yacht could reach the stake-boat, the Kaiser broke her gaff and had to procure another, which caused a delay of nearly an hour. Everything being at length in readiness, the signal was again given, and the Kaiser shot past the stake-boat at 11:27:42, the Emma T. following at 11:27:50. The Kaiser kept the lead until she had reached a point off Bay Ridge, when the Emma T. bore up, and both sailed together for a long distance down the Bay. Shortly after passing Bay Ridge the Kaiser again resumed the lead. When off Owl's Head, the Emma T. was obliged to haul down her jib-topsail to jibe over, and the Kaiser followed suit, still keeping the lead, the wind slacking a little at this point. When passing Fort Wadsworth the Kaiser got becalmed, and the Emma T. catching a freshening breeze, shot rapidly ahead, leaving the Kaiser considerably astern. At the lower hospital ship these positions were unchanged with the wind still freshening. Here the Emma T. took in the gaff-topsail, and the wind increasing, the Kaiser lost her gaff-topsail, and continued under full jib and main-sail. When off the upper hospital ship the wind had so much increased that the pilot-boats in that vicinity hove to and reefed. The yachts, however, kept on their course gallantly, under full sail, and as they approached the South-west Spit the wind was blowing half a gale. The sea was now running high, and the lee rails of both yachts were most of the time under water. The Emma T., still ahead, rounded the South-west Spit at 12:37:47 P. M., while the Kaiser rounded two minutes later. Both yachts now bore up on the wind for Buoy No. 5½, the wind increasing in violence. The Emma T. stood well up, however, and encountered the heavy sea in gallant style, rounding the buoy at 1:30:30 P. M. The Kaiser, a little crippled by a split jib, and ten or fifteen minutes astern, did not fetch, and ran for home, leaving the race in the hands of the Emma T. While rounding the last buoy the Emma T. encountered waves half-mast high, and struggled in a perfect gale. Not a sail was reefed, however, and with the lee rail constantly under water, the cockpit half full, and her jib and mainsail full, she stood away for home, passing the stake-boat at 2:13:54 P. M., making the distance in two hours, fifty-six minutes, and five seconds.

THE RACE FOR THE BENNETT CHALLENGE CUP.

The yachts Magic and Comet will race for the Bennett Challenge Cup, over the New-York Yacht Club Course, on Tuesday next, the 13th inst. The members of the club have chartered for their use the steamer Cyclops, which will start from the foot of Whitehall street at 9 o'clock A. M., and from Quarantine at 9:30. Tickets for the trip, including collation, can be obtained at the rooms of the New-York and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs.

AN ADROIT SPOON THIEF.

The servant of a family residing in Forty-ninth street advertised a few days ago for a place—persons desiring to employ her to call where she was then employed. On Wednesday morning a well-dressed man inquired for the girl, and after a short talk about the duties to be performed in his house, left, saying he would call with his wife later. In the afternoon he called again, and shammed surprise when informed that his wife had not called. Having obtained permission to wait, he sat for a few minutes in the reception room, and the servant went up stairs to inform her mistress of his presence. In a few minutes the door-bell was heard, and when the girl went to the door she found the visitor ready to leave, saying he would bring his wife directly. Before going he wanted to inform her of his departure. This coolness, it was subsequently learned, was assumed to avert suspicion. An examination of the silver basket in the adjoining room disclosed the loss of about a dozen silver spoons which the thief pocketed while the girl was out of the way.

VISITORS FROM CHICAGO.

The Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, consisting of Messrs. Prindeville, Wahl, and Thompson, in company with Major Gen. Shaler, yesterday called upon Commissioner Van Nort, at the Department of Public Works, for the purpose of acquiring information relative to the water system of this City, and particularly that of elevating water on the high service system now in successful operation in the upper part of this island. Commissioner Van Nort offered them every facility for an examination of the system of reservoirs, mains, supply pipes, and fire-hydrants in this City, which will undoubtedly be of service to them in improving the water supply in Chicago. He also requested Chief Engineer Tracy to accompany them to-day in a tour of inspection of the reservoirs, High Bridge, and the High Service Tower.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The wages of the Boulevard laborers, amounting to $23,200, were paid by Controller Green yesterday.

The first matinee of the San Francisco Minstrels will be given at their new opera house, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, to-morrow afternoon.

The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus will be celebrated in this City with appropriate festivities by the Colombo Guard and kindred Italian organizations.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the parade and review of the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., announced to take place in Tompkins square, yesterday afternoon, was postponed to Thursday, the 15th inst., at the same place.

The funeral of the late Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, takes place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street.

A man who gave his name as Clarence White was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for breaking into the express office of William Miller, at No. 95 Watts street, and attempting to steal a trunk containing clothing valued at $55.

A reception will be given this evening at Association Hall, by the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association. The programme will include music, orations, addresses, and a debate on the question: "Is it the duty of the American scholar to engage actively in politics?"

Peter Doyle, a youth of twenty, was yesterday remanded by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by his mother and aunt, who did not appear to prosecute. Doyle is brother to Officer John Doyle, who killed a young girl in South Fifth avenue some time ago.

Upon the arrival of the steam-ship St. Laurent at her dock yesterday the Custom-house authorities seized six trunks, the property of a passenger, who gave her name as Mme. Morin. The trunks contained a quantity of silks and velvets, the estimated value of which amounts to $10,000.

Lewis A. Bete, of Fordham, and Henry P. Clark, of New York, a few days ago walked for a wager from Trinity Church, Broadway, opposite Wall street, to the entrance gate of Jerome Park, a distance of 13½ miles. The former accomplished the feat in 2 hours, 26 minutes, 30 seconds, beating his competitor four minutes.

In the case of Thomas Ware, who died at Bellevue Hospital from fracture of the skull, Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, it being proved that he received the fatal injuries by falling from a coal-shed, and not from the club of the policeman who arrested him for intoxication, as had been supposed.

Yesterday a number of plates for printing counterfeit fifty-cent notes were discovered by some workmen while digging a foundation in Forty-eighth street, near Tenth avenue. They were taken to the Police Head-quarters, and United States Marshal Fiske was notified. He directed that they should be sent to his office, in order that they might be forwarded to Washington.

John P. Kinney, a wholesale liquor-dealer at No. 11 Liberty street, was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with not keeping the books prescribed by law. The accused claims that he did keep the proper books, but that they were destroyed by the bursting of the water-pipes in his store. He was held in the sum of $1,000 bail.

The new quadruple telegraph, invented by George B. Prescott (the electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company) and Thomas A. Edison, by which four messages are sent simultaneously over a single wire, has been for several days in successful operation on the Western Union Telegraph lines, between New-York and Boston, and arrangements are making for immediately extending its use upon all the principal lines in the country. By the aid of this new and important invention, each wire now in use is practically quadrupled.

BROOKLYN.

A billiard tournament takes place at Samuel's Assembly Rooms on Monday. The prizes offered are valued at $250.

The Commissioners of the Board of City Works are unable to say when the new reservoir at Hempstead will be finished.

The Commissioners in the Sackett street Boulevard improvement have made their report. The improvement will cost over $1,000,000.

The trial of Ex-Tax Collector Badeau, indicted for embezzling the city money, is set down for the 26th inst., in the City Court.

It is proposed to establish a "Prohibition Party" in this city. Candidates for Assembly, it is said, will be nominated in a few weeks.

No consultation has yet been held between Mayor Hunter and Controller Schroeder with regard to the appointment of the new bridge directors.

Mary D. Mutt, aged twenty-four, of No. 25 Le Grand street, hung herself yesterday, while suffering from temporary aberration of mind. No cause for the rash act is assigned.

Patrick Flynn, a notorious South Brooklyn rough, was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday, on a charge of committing a brutal assault on Officer Luk, of the Eleventh Precinct.

In future the Local Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association will hold a meeting each week at one of the county buildings under the care of the Charity Commissioners.

On Sunday next the new edifice of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church will be dedicated. The morning sermon will be preached by Rev. J. L. McCurry, D. D., of Richmond, and the evening sermon by Chancellor Robinson, of Brown University.

Rev. J. Bradford Cleaver refuses to withdraw his resignation as Pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Cleaver has asked for his letter of membership for the purpose of joining the Pierrepoint Street Baptist Church as a member.

In the Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore, yesterday, the trial of Officer Burns, of the Tenth Precinct, indicted for committing an assault of a most outrageous character on a woman named McGuire, was commenced. The trial will be finished to-day.

A petition to extend the fire limits so as to prevent the erection of insecure frame buildings in Greenpoint, is circulating among citizens who reside in the vicinity of the recent great fire. The petition will be presented at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

John D. McHenry, a New-York grocer, has been under bail for some time back to answer a charge of passing a forged note on Mr. Charles S. Higgins, of Kent avenue, in this city. McHenry was to have appeared before Justice Walsh yesterday for examination, but failing to attend his bail was forfeited. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The Brooklyn Art Association announce their rules and regulations as follows: The schools are open from Nov. 1 to May 1, Mondays and Fridays, from 7 to 9 P. M. A drawing of a "flat" or "round" of approval admits to probation for a month. Absence for four successive evenings forfeits membership, unless excused. All drawings made in the school must remain subject to exhibition at the end of the season.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Chester Hill Association, at a meeting held on Wednesday, took measures to have the principal streets and avenues of that section of Mount Vernon well lighted with gas on both sides, at the private expense of the residents.

Mr. Bard, the late Register of Deeds of Westchester County, having died within the period prescribed for a proper notice to be given for an election of a successor next month, Gov. Dix will be called upon to appoint a successor. It is understood in Republican circles that Henry B. Archer, of Yonkers, the Republican candidate for the office last November, will be selected by Gov. Dix for the position until the vacancy shall be regularly filled at the State election next year.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. J. T. Underhill, will assemble at Morrisania on Monday next, 12th inst., for muster and inspection, at the conclusion of which the regiment will embark for Poughkeepsie, where a parade and review of the Fifth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place under the command of Major Gen. James W. Husted, in the presence of Gov. Dix and staff. Gov. Dix has extended invitations to Gen. Shaler and staff, First Division, New-York City; Gen. Woodward and staff, of Brooklyn, and Gen. Carr and staff, of Troy.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new work-shop in the State Prison at Trenton has just been completed at an expense of $14,000. There are 616 inmates in the State Prison at present.

A lad named Schabe, while whittling sticks in West Hoboken yesterday, ran the blade of his knife into his brother August's eye, injuring the eye so badly as to necessitate its removal. The injured lad was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, for treatment.

Christopher Winkleman was arraigned before Justice Shackleton, in Jersey City, yesterday, to answer a charge of grand larceny committed under peculiar circumstances. He pretended to Frank Herben to have an order for 1,000 cigars. Herben and he went with the cigars to the place Winkleman had indicated, and Winkleman took them up stairs under pretense of delivering them to the customer. He remained away longer than his business seemed to require, and Herben searched for him. He found Winklemnn and the cigars concealed in a room up stairs, and had him arrested. Justice Shackleton committed him for trial.

Coroner Mahan began an inquest last evening at the Morgue in Jersey City on the body of John Cabell, who was run over by a Greenville car on Saturday night and instantly killed. The drivers and conductors of cars Nos. 14 and 15 are in custody, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

A NEW FRENCH BILLIARDIST.

Among the passengers which arrived by the steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre, yesterday, were M. Francois Ubassy and M. Maurice Vignaud. M. Ubassy is already well known in the country as a billiard player. M. Vignaud, however, is entirely unknown to the American billiard world, except through the medium of the press. On the arrival of the steamer at the wharf, MM. Ubassy and Vignaud were received by a committee consisting of Messrs. A. P. Rudolphe, Isadore Gayraud, and Daniel Strauss. They proceeded to the billiard saloon of Messrs. Flynn & Marin, where M. Vignaud was introduced to some prominent players who were present. M. Vignaud is a native of Toulouse, thirty-three years of age, of commanding figure and great strength. During his billiard playing in France he vanquished Messrs. Ubassy, Virot, Lagendie, and many others. He gives M. Ubassy the odds of twenty per cent., and is known as the best pin-pool player in France. His highest run at the three-ball game has been 300 points. It has not yet been decided what M. Vignaud will do for some weeks. It is understood that he will open a billiard saloon with M. Ubassy, and will play in the billiard tournament.

THE CIDER MILL DOG.

Charles D. Walter was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning charged with overworking a dog at his "cider mill," in Broadway, corner of Houston street, in May last. Justices Morgan, Kasmire, and Murray presided, and Mr. Bergh and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry appeared for the prosecution. The first witness, Mr. James W. Goodridge, of No. 129 West Seventeenth street, testified that on the 15th of May last he entered the prisoner's establishment and observed the dog working the mill; the animal was evidently suffering from fatigue, its neck was chafed and bleeding, and it appeared to be in a starving condition. Recorder Hackett corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness. He had owned hundreds of dogs, he said, and was qualified to tell when they were suffering. On the day in question the prisoner's dog was not merely tired—it was suffering severely, and to all appearances was utterly unfit for work. Ex-Mayor Hall was the next witness. He was in Walker's shop at the time specified. The dog was then sick, and, to his personal knowledge, had been sick for nearly a week. Justice Bixby, Mr. Bergh, and others confirming the testimony of the foregoing witnesses, Ex-Mayor Tiemann and the prisoner's brother were examined for the defence, the former's theory being that the dog could not have been sick, as the weight of the animal alone ran the mill. The court, however, failed to be convinced, and fined the prisoner $25.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. There being no report from the Executive Committee, the business of the meeting was mainly confined to the reading and reception of communications and applications. One of the latter was from Charles H. Longstreet for permission to use a platform and shed at the junction of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Third avenue. It was referred to the Executive Committee, as was a communication from Lawrence & Son offering $3,500 for a five years' lease of Pier No. 37 East River. A communication was received from the Board of Health, stating that it had been suggested to the board to dispose of the night soil of the City by dumping it in the river as formerly, and asking whether the Dock Commissioners would object to such a proceeding. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee. Superintendent Thomas Brown notified the board of the dangerous condition of Piers Nos. 58, 59, and 61 East River. A communication from John Porth called attention to his patent spike-driver, the model of which is now on exhibition at the American Institute Fair. An offer to sell the right of manufacture will be considered by the Executive Committee. The Engineer in Chief reported the completion of Pier No. 1 North River and progress at the Christopher street section. The dredging at this point amounted to 1,400 cubic yards, and at the Canal street section 3,000 cubic yards. After receiving the report the Commissioners went into executive session.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 head; market dull and buyers holding off for a decline; fair to choice native shipping Steers sold at $4 50@$6; through Texans, $1 75@$3 40; a lot of Extra Corn-fed, $5@$5 35; Stockers, $2 85@$3 70; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market fairly active and prices steady, especially for fresh receipts; fair to good, $5 60@$6 35; choice to extra, $6 40@$6 75; shipments, 7,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market fairly active and prices a shade easier; fair to good, $3@$4 10.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8.—The Printing Cloths market is unchanged.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—John McDougall, T. C. Turner, J. L. Frank, Miss Marshall, Miss Mary Mills, Alfred Mills, Miss L. Powers, Mrs. J. Lloyd, Mrs. A. Kraus and infant, Miss R. Langsdorf, C. B. Rogers and wife, D. Langsdorf, William Warfield, Miss Gertrude Berg, Mrs. E. E. Hunnewell, James T. Wood, F. M. Dougall, W. G. Murkens, F. S. Woodward, A. B. Irving, Mrs. A. P. Jones, James Fitzgerald, M. Wertheimer, John Wood, Mrs. Mary Clark and three children, James Boyd, John J. O'Brien, C. R. O'Brien, Martin Finan, Jas. Devine, Dennis McGroty, Martin Rooney, S. Rulkowsky, B. Zamintowsky, A. Ruthkowsky, James Cregan, John O'Harrah, P. Lane, Thomas Lane, Joseph Hanley, Alex. McDonald, Edward Robinson, Hugh Bigley, Henry Carbey, James O'Connor.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.—Mr. Lecoust, Mr. and Mrs. Bostie, three children, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Pouenice, child, and maid, Mrs. Smith and two children, Prof. Maggi, Mr. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Oeschiman, Mr. Dreyfus, Mrs. Cavannah and maid, Mr. Cousnon, Mr. Charmes, T. Quesey, Mrs. Geoffroy, Miss Villiers, Mr. Semnacher, Mr. Seignouset, Mr. Girot, Mr. Vial, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Des Mirail, Mr. and Mrs. Depire, two Misses Castegnies, Mr. Mosin, Mr. Gisles, Mrs. Hanan, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Reithenbach and child, Mr. Desfosse, Mr. and Mrs. Schlip and son, Mrs. Dickin, Mr. Henry, Miss Crêpod, Mr. and Mrs. Schweitzer, Miss A. Schweitzer, Mrs. Beaumont, Mr. Ubassy, Mr. Viguen, Mr. Levy, Miss Ollat, Mr. and Mrs. Richten and two children, Miss Lauber, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt Mr. Walter, Mr. Brocher, Mr. Ravoise, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Lanfranchi and two children, Mr. Hoed De Breche, Mr. Knoll, Mr. Merklen, Mr. Richard, Mrs. Chopin, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bantberger, Mr. Fraser, Mr. De Mazus, Mr. Ceitien, Miss Cuiffert, Mr. Velsch, Mr. Zingg, Mrs. Lefevre and child, Miss Rougat, Mr. Georges, Mr. Hisman, Mr. Gemmini, M. Jagutti and two children, Sister Longin, Mrs. Charles and two children, two Misses, and Miss Rouillet, Mr. Behr, Sister Bigard, Sister Rolland, Mr. Iches, Mr. Pompalier, Miss Gambet, Mr. Reybam, Miss Rougeaud, Mr. Dubosc, Mr. Bogelin, Mr. Gatimies, Mr. Picard, Miss Meyer, Mr. Flossenville, Mr. Schultes, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Margueses, Mrs. Breguet, Mr. Kaches, Mrs. Hirtz, Mrs. Walcotte, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Larviesc, Mr. Weyez, Mr. and Mrs. Bindler and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Budhou and child, Mrs. J. Budhon, Mr. Webes, Mrs. Bouquet, Mr. Rheiya, Mr. Bruchert, Mr. Litter, Mrs. Keames, Mrs. Sagey, Mr. Bianchi, Mrs. Lebruster, Mrs. Cherpiot, Mr. Depanion, Mrs. Luphame, Mrs. Volliff, Mr. Bozzini, Mr. Divian, Mr. Fattebert, Mr. Fillard, Mrs. Weber and child, Mrs. Grim, Mrs. Haarscher, Mr. Coppini, Mr. and Mrs. Strago, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Gully, Mr. Simon, Mr. Loyson, Mrs. Gelan, Mr. Asbogast, Mrs. Ers. Erminic, Mrs. Renand and two children.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Eugene Meninger, Carl Bollenger, C. F. Pond, John B. Hamill, G. Bianke, M. Galusa, Carl Ladendorff, Frank P. Bemas, Juan Lopez, C. Arient.

In Steam-ship City of Merida from Havana.—Thomas J. Madge, Henry P. Finlay, Henry Olmstedt, Capt. J. B. Ouainda, A. F. Zarza.

In Steam-ship State of Nevada, from Glasgow.—Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart and child, Mrs. Elizabeth Kellogg, Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, H. Brown, W. M. Hardess, R. C. Carter, W. Russell, M. Russell, B. Donahue, W. Wegemann, A. Stark, H. Girdwood, John M. Law, Mrs. A. E. Sanderson, Miss Isabella Sanderson, Mrs. Rund, Miss Alice Rund, W. Nelson, Miss M. J. Moffatt, J. H. Hacklan, and 48 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:05 | Sun sets....5:30 | Moon rises..5:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:58 | Gov. Island..7:47 | Hell Gate...9:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Port au Prince, Pim, Forwood & Co.; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; James Adger, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Saga, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Bremen, Tetens & Bockman; Christopher Columbus, (Ger.,) Doebler, Konigsburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Patmos, Nichols, Melbourne, Australia, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Goethe, (Ger.,) Steenken, Savannah, Ga., C. Luling & Co.; Pasquelina, (Ital.,) Russo, Leghorn, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rothesay, (Norw.,) Jonsen, Norfolk, Va., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Express, (Ger.,) Fretaust, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mattie B. Russell, York, Hamilton, Bermuda, M. Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Caledonia, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Phebe, Medero, Falmouth, Jamaica, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Lewis S. Davis, Sterling, Savannah, Jones, Smith & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Sept. 25, and Larne 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales the first part of passage, and from lon. 35, light westerly and N. W. winds and fine weather; Oct. 6, lat. 44 07, lon. 54 25, passed bark Jardine Brothers, (of Miramichi,) bound W.; same day, lat. 44 45, lon. 58 35, passed a White Star steamer bound E.

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Reculoux, Havre Sept. 24, and Brest 26th, with mdse. and 166 passengers to George Mackenzie. Has had heavy westerly gale and high sea most of the passage; Oct. 7, 9 A. M., passed an Eagle steamer, bound E.; same day, 1 P. M., passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp Sept. 19, and Flushing 20th, with mdse. and 51 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct. 6, lat. 40 4, lon. 65 58, passed a bark bound W. showing signal letters J P G K; same day, saw steam-ship Netherland, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Fernandina Oct. 1, and Port Royal 4th, with cotton and naval stores to Henry Gelpcke.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Reed, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Emma Paysant, (Br.,) Dexter, Dublin Aug. 31, via Sydney, C. B., 8 ds., in ballast, to J. F. Whitney & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Bayard, (Norw.,) Tonnesen, Gloucester 42 ds., in ballast, to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Maria Laura, (Ital.,) Lavarello, London 49 ds., with chalk to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. (Incorrectly reported as the bark Lavarello in yesterday's edition.)

Bark Frank, Wallace, Cronstadt 53 ds., with mdse. to William Ropes & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Silas Alward, (of St. John, N. B.,) Gates, Bahia 41 ds., with rosewood to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Solario, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Stewart, St. John's, N. F., 12 ds., with fish and oil to R. P. Currie & Co.

Brig Madawaska, (of Boston,) Smith, Bremen Aug. 22, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr. Gertrude Plummer, (of Columbia, Me.,) Plummer, Demerara 21 ds., with molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wm. Whitehead, Titus, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Bruen, Petty, Providence.
Schr. Franklin, Young, Providence.
Schr. Amelia, Terry, Providence.
Schr. Game Cock, Quinley, Providence.
Schr. Edward Wotten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Bertha, Canover, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Ida Della Torre, Chase, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jas. A. Parsons, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jas. Satterthwaite, Wolfe, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Niantic, Paddeford, Taunton.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.
Schr. Emma Crossley, Crossley, New-Haven.
Schr. Lamartine, Clark, Gloucester.
Schr. Geo. Stancliff, Strickland, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hydrangea, Baker, Hyannis.
Schr. Prudence, Halsey, Fall River.
Schr. Native, Dehart, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. A. F. Kindbury, Thomas, Fall River, for Baltimore.
Schr. R. W. Godfrey, Batchelder, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ann S. Cannon, Grace, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Rice, Newlove, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Pawtucket.
Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.
Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Alcora, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.
Schr. Freedom, Parker, of and 10 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.
Schr. Siak, Sheridan, Machias, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.
Schr. George P. Trigg, Lincoln, Gloucester, with fish to George P. Trigg.
Schr. Lucy Hammond, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to order.
Schr. Fleetwing, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime, for Richmond, Va.
Schr. Mark Pendleton, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Cred Bros.
Schr. Telegraph, Preist, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Sinbad, Arey, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardneir, with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Closson, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.
Schr. Fannie Wright, ——, Stockton, Me, with lumber to order.
Schr. Abbie Pitman, Mills, Rockport, Me., for Alexandria.
Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Winchester, New-Bedford.
Schr. Samuel Applegate, Beebe, New-London.
Schr. Onward, Gorsm, Nantucket.
Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, Woodshole.
Schr. Willie Luce, Winslow, Camden, for Charleston.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. S. M. Evans, Tice, Boston, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh E.; cloudy, raining.

SAILED—Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; Canada and Glenshee, for London; Claribel, for Halifax, &c.; City of New-York, for Havana; James Adger, for Charleston; General Barnes, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—Arr. steamers Martha Stevens, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; schr. J. M. Richards, from New-York; steam-ship Birdsall, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Saragossa, for Savannah; Sea Gull, for Charleston; Wm. Crane, for Boston; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York; Elizabeth, for New-York; J. S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; ship Macauley, for Rotterdam; barks Delphine, for Newry, Ireland; Village Belle, for Londonderry; brig Renshaw, for New-York; schrs. Eddie, for Bermuda; Pearl, for Gloucester, Mass.; S. Applegate, for Salem, N. J.

Sld. barks Roska, for Queenstown; Traffik, for Londonderry; brig Dudley, for Paysander.

There was a thick fog here at 3:30 P. M.

In the harbor, schrs. Glenwood, from Richmond, for Hartford; Hattie Perry, Wm. Myzick, and Lizzie E. Dickinson, the last with the loss of jibboom.

Steamer Ohio, for Liverpool, went to sea at 5 o'clock P. M.

Wind—S. S. E.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Arr. steamers Rattlesnake, Artis, from Philadelphia; Neptune, Barry, from New-York; brig Diana, (Norw.,) Hansen, from Gottenburg; bark Vesta, (Ger.,) Mooger, from Rotterdam; schrs. John Johnson, Magee, from Philadelphia; Sparkling Sea, Phinney, from Port Johnson.

Cld. schrs. Cyrus Fossett, Smith, for Philadelphia; West Dennis, Kelly, for do.; H. W. Godfrey, Jarman, for do., via Saco; C. H. Macomber, Sargent, for do., via Bay View; J. S. Watson, Harder, Delaware Bay, via Cape Ann; M. W. Weaver, Weaver, for do., via Biddeford; Hazelton, Rogers, for Round Point, Va., via Provincetown; Ira Laffrenier, Coleman, for Uncasville, Conn.

Sld. steamers Hercules, Centipede, and Reading.

GALVESTON, Oct. 8.—Arr. yesterday, steamer Clyde, from New-York.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—Arr. bark Elba, from New-York; steamer Columbus, from New-York, arr. here yesterday morning.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 8.—The steamer that passed up this morning was the Nederland, from Antwerp.

No reports from off shore.

Passed up, an European steamer, supposed to be the Kenilworth, from Liverpool.

The steamer Albemarle sld. for New-York at midnight. About 150 schrs. in the harbor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—Arr. steamer Equator, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Fenwick, for London; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

Cld. bark Nuova Pastora, for Havre.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Arr. at the Passes—steamers State of Minnesota, from Liverpool; City of Dallas, from New-York.

Sld. steamers State of Alabama and Carondelet.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Oct. 8.—Passed up, two deep laden foreign barks (probably Guiseppe Prota, (Ital.,) from London, and Competitor, (Ger.,) from Liverpool;) steamers Panther, from Boston; Vindicator, from New-York; Williamsport, from Boston; schrs. R. W. Godfrey and Wm. B. Herrick, from Boston; revenue cutter Hamilton; schr. Enos B. Phillips, from Boston. The schr. John P. Kilsey remains at anchor. Steam-ship Nederland, from Antwerp.

Passed down, Belgian ship Scholdes, for Antwerp; Norwegian bark Tellus, for Bristol; schrs. James Martin, for Boston; Ruth T. Carlisle and Maud, for Portland; Wm. Bennet, for Providence; Mary C., for Sackville, N. B.; John Cadwallader, for Lynn; Bella Bussell, for Charleston; the schr. John P. Kilsey, for Richmond, remains at anchor; schr. Island Belle, for Boston; steam-ship Ohio, for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Sld. the American Line steamer Ohio, for Liverpool, with 229 passengers.

Cld. Brig Marshall, Dutch, for Fernandina, not Boston; schrs. Fannie Hanmer, for Nantucket; Sarah F. Simmons, for Fall River; S. C. Hart, for New-Bedford; John H. Perry, for do.

Arr. barks Competitor, from Liverpool; Guiseppe Prota, from London; schrs. Ethan Allen, from Portland; Fannie Hanmer, from Nantucket; Sarah F. Simmons, from Fall River; Martha Welsh, from Boston; C. C. Wayne, from Providence; Laura, from Rappahannock River; Susie R. Galt, from Wicomico River.

At Chester, schr. Mary J. Ward, Kempt, N. S.

Arr. steam-ship Nederland, from Antwerp; schr. Rosina, from New-Banden, N. B.; schr. E. B. Jones, from Salisbury.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 8.—Sld. steamer Vicksburg, for New-York, Capt. Rudolf.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 7.—Arr. brig Wm. H. Parks, Bangor, for Philadelphia; schrs. Emma McAdam, of Calais, Philadelphia, for Boston. (Reports this morning, between Chatham and Nansett, was run into by an unknown schooner, and had mainmast badly sprung, after chain-plates broken on starboard side, shrouds, fore and aft, and one davit carried away; also, main and quarter-rail broken, and side considerably chaffed;) Geo. H. Bent and R. W. Tull, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ida R. Jayne, Port Johnson, for do.; Mary E. Van Cleaf, Rondout, for do.; Lizzie K., (Br.,) Pawtucket, for St. John, N. B., via Portland; Hero, New-York, for Salem; Sinbad, Rockland, for New-York; Freedom, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for do.; Speedwell, do., for Baltimore; Clara W. Elwell, Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia; Julia Elizabeth, Bangor for Newark, N. J.

Passed by, 6th, steamer Grace Webster, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore.

Retd., schr. Burmah.

Sld. schrs. Freedom, (Br.,) Speedwell, Julia Elizabeth, and Sinbad.

Wind from S. E. to E., fresh; cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

United States Coast Survey Steamer Bache, ——, Portsmouth, for Key West.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sld. for the United States, Lophema and Maggie Chapman.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., James R. Boyd, Auguste, Cato, and Columbia.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Saga, Firdar, Mathusalem, Mindet, and Giovanni Z.

Also arr. out, Solafide, Galcaren, and Ignazio.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, arr. here to-day, from New-York Sept. 26.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 8.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Hohenstaufen, Capt. Franke, from New-York Sept. 26, 6 P. M., arr. here to-day at 2 P. M.

GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The State Line steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Sept. 23, arr. here on the 5th inst.

BRISTOL, Oct. 8.—The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, from New-York Sept. 24, arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 8.—Sld. steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Jansen, for New-York.

CARDIFF, Oct. 7—7 P. M.—Sld. steam-ship Pembroke, Williams, New-York.

A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.—A special Sunday train on the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad will leave 34th st., East River, at 11:45 A. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 M. for Garden City and Hempstead, stopping at Flushing Central Junction only. Returning, will leave Hempstead at 3 P. M. and Garden City at 3:05 P. M.

This will give persons who wish to visit A. T. Stewart's Garden City a chance to do so and spend two and a half hours there.

The above takes effect Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, and will be continued until further notice.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SILVER BRIDAL GIFTS AT RETAIL BY THE GORHAM COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS, No. 1 Bond st., near Broadway. AND BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Prang's AMERICAN CHROMOS!

"They diffuse a love of art, increase popular appreciation of it, add beauty to homes which without them would be bare and bleak, and thus add to the simple and tasteful influences which should be gathered about the home life of our people. We welcome every fresh addition to Mr. Prang's list of publications, and are especially proud that in a work requiring such dexterity of manipulation and such loving tenderness and patience of toil an American establishment has thus far been able to lead the world."—*New-York Tribune.*

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS are for sale at all Art Stores throughout the world.

Illustrated catalogues mailed free to any address on application.

L. PRANG & CO., FINE ART PUBLISHERS, BOSTON, Mass.

STYLES FOR FALL AND WINTER

Men's, Boys', and Children's CLOTHING NOW ON SALE.

Fall Overcoats, - - - $9 to $27
Business Suits, - - - - 18 to 38
Youths' Suits, - - - 15 to 22
Boys' and Children's Suits, 6 to 20

READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

J. S. DEVLIN & CO., No. 826 Broadway, N. E. Corner 12th st.

WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORES IN THE CITY.

CHENEY BROTHERS' American Silks. Black and Colored Gros Grains.

Special attention is called to our choice assortment of these fine Silks, which were made expressly for our retail sales, comprising all new and desirable colorings.

Our experience in selling these goods warrants the statement that they are the best Silks in this market offered at anything like corresponding prices.

LORD & TAYLOR, BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

RICHARD MEARES, 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST. GRAND OPENING THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT, TO BE CONTINUED Thursday and Friday, Oct. 8 and 9.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF LADIES' STREET, CARRIAGE, AND DINNER DRESSES.

New styles in Overskirts and Basque Tunics. Rich beaded Jackets, Overskirts, and Polonaises. Elegant and stylish imported Bonnets, with every novelty in Hat Ornaments, purchased by our buyers in the European markets. All the new colors in Dress Silks and Dress Goods. Superb styles beaded Dress Trimmings. Novelties in London, Paris, and Berlin.

Fancy Goods, Jewelry, and Hair Ornaments. The attention of our friends, customers, and the public is respectfully requested, and a VISIT OF EXAMINATION SOLICITED.

RICHARD MEARES, Corner 6th av. and 19th st.

CAUTION

To all parties about to purchase licenses for the manufacture of butter from beef suet.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture butter and oleomargarine, with their several products, under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties *manufacturing or selling* artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the company, Room No. 82, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.

HENRY A. MOTT, President.
SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Secretary.
New-York Post Office Box No. 2,915.

KNABE GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS. NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV. WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

SAPHINX BUTTONS. REAL STONES, SET IN STERLING SILVER. VERY UNIQUE AND ELEGANT. CAMEO BUTTONS in natural shell. Also, an extensive variety of rich PARIS-MADE BEADED BUTTONS.

EDWARD A. MORRISON, NO. 893 BROADWAY AND NO. 12 EAST 19TH ST.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO. NO. 676 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, Manufacturers of Fine Silver-Plated Wares OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE—OCT. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	West. Union	90	
25	do	90	
100	do	90⅛	
200	do	90¼	
300	do	90⅜	
200	Pac. Mail	48	
100	do	48⅛	
400	do	48¼	
100	do	48⅜	
500	Erie Railway	32½	
100	do	32⅝	
600	do	32¾	
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SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	West. Un	s3.	80⅛
1200	do		80¼
200	do	s3.	80⅜
200	do	b3.	80⅝
100	do		80¾
100	Am. Ex. Tr.		100
100	N. Y. C. & H		101¼
20	do		102
400	Erie Railway		33⅛
1200	do		33¼
200	do	s3.	33⅜
900	do		33⅝
300	do		33¾
300	Pacific Mail		48¼
1000	Michigan Cen		93⅞
400	Union Pacific		34
3.0	do	s3.	96
1000	do		96⅛
2000	Lake Shore		81¾
100	do		81⅞
300	do		82
700	do	s3.	81¼
100	do		81⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.		118⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New		115⅝
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67		117⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67		117¼
$10,000	Tenn. 6s, old,		81¼
5,000	do		81⅜
14,000	Chesa. & Ohio 1st Coup. gn.		50½
4,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st		106
9,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.		78
31,000	Buff. & Erie 7s		97¾
4,000	L. S. 2d Con. C.		94
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.		96
45	Bank of Republic		104
200	Del. & H. Canal		116
100	Quicksilver Pref.		38½
200	do	b. c.	38
200	Central		100
2,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.		50¼
5	do	b. c.	78¼
20	Grocers' Bk.		102
300	Coal of N. J.		50
100	West. Un	b. c.	80⅝
200	do	s3.	80¼
100	do	b3.	80⅜
100	do		80½
200	do	s3.	80⅝
400	do	s3.	80¾
600	do	b3.	80⅞
100	do		81
100	do	s4.	80⅜
100	do		80⅝
10	Wells, Fargo Ex		80
20	Adams Ex	b. c.	108
200	Pac. Mail	b. c.	48⅜
300	do	s2.	48⅝
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SALES FROM 2:30

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,

No. 892 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH AV.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children

Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.

BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D.
Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

NO. 58 PARK AV.,

For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.

REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS DU VERNET,

ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

FOUNDED A. D., 1820.

REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.

No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,

For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., **Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.** SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE. CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.

A. COLIN, M. E., Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS PERINE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, HIGHER mathematics, penmanship taught without classes; foreigners' English; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; backward persons advanced privately. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTEE'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, G. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250. J. H. WITHRINGTON, A. M.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE. H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olsen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 [illegible] st., will reopen Sept. 29.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,

NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,

(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.

REOPENED SEPT. 23.

French classes for ladies three times a week.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23.

Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.

Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS MEEKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. BLEECKER'S

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.

FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway. Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director. The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute. Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

SPANISH LESSONS.—INSTRUCTION IN SPANish by Prof. Mantilla, at the Young Men's Christian Association, two evenings each week. A member's ticket ($5) entitles to admission in this or any of the classes—French, German, writing, and book-keeping, also gymnasium, lectures, &c. Apply at once.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened. FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. ☞ Fun's over; study begins. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 15 East 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A REFINED AND WELL-EDUCATED LADY would like a position in a widower's family to preside over the household, and take charge of the education of children between the age of eight and fourteen; the highest testimonials furnished. Address L. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A STRANGE LADY OF REFINEMENT AND culture, an excellent musician and speaking French, German, and Italian, wishes immediately, a situation in any respectable capacity. Address A. A. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN DIRECTORY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of capable and trustworthy German servants for all capacities.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities, 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO GERman young women; one as thorough, good cook; can wash and iron well; the other as chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; for City or country; together or separate; have satisfactory references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a Protestant girl; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good references. Call at or address, for two days, St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A German Protestant young girl; operates on several different machines, or would do chamber-work and washing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent chamber-maid; can do the neatest of fine sewing by hand, also any sort of embroidery; first-class City references from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do chamber-work and plain sewing or take charge of a child and travel; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 226 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best of City reference. Inquire of her late employer at No. 43 East 19th st. for two days, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 422 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced person with the best City references; a small family preferred. Apply at No. 761 2d av., near 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; moderate wages. Apply Friday at present employer's, No. 516 Madison av., from 10 to 3.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; best reference from last place. Inquire in the fancy store, No. 915 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 275 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT German girl as chamber-maid or laundress; has best references. Call at No. 7 2d av., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—OR TO take charge of children. Call on or address present employer, at No. 158 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid. Apply at No. 96 9th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two neat, respectable Swedish girls, who want to do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business well, makes good soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is very neat and orderly and a good waitress; both have good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook and to assist with the washing; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address No. 158 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, Room No. 18.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN industrious young girl, who is a good cook; makes best bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; will work for moderate wages in a good home; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, with good references from former employer; wishes a steady place; no objection to the coarse washing; is a thorough cook; can get up a dinner in the French or English style. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

DOMESTIC HELP,

For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT COOK; exceedingly neat, strictly sober and honest, as well as fully competent; she will accept nothing but high wages and a permanent place; first-class references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXperienced young woman; is willing to assist in the washing; is an excellent baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; is reliable in her duties; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found a good cook; superior washer and ironer; respectful, economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands making all kinds of desserts; is a good bread and biscuit maker; the best City reference from last place. Apply for two days at No. 362 West 42d st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH WOMEN; ONE is good chamber-maid, waitress, and general houseworker; City or country; have good recommendations. Are to be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in a private family; one as first-class cook; will wash and iron; the other as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Apply at No. 253 West 27th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is first-class cook; can wash and iron well; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—BY A GOOD ENGLISH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; course washing not objected to; two and a half years' good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 59th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, club, or restaurant; can take full charge of any kitchen; first-class testimonials. Call at No. 173 Forsyth st., top floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS good plain cook and assist with washing and ironing; good home preferred to wages; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 428 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; has no objection to assist with washing if required; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 335 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A PRIVATE family; understands bread-making, and all kinds of desserts; is thoroughly competent; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN AS good cook and first-class laundress; good reference. Apply at No. 141 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook for a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; best of references. Can be seen at former employer's, No. 112 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 165 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WOULD like a few more engagements by the day or week as dress-maker and seamstress; would take her own machine if required. Call or address at No. 22 Bond st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH NURSERY GOVerness; long experience in French language; take full charge of children; is a good seamstress; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call for two days at Mme. Morrot's No. 134 West 24th st.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, obliging Swedish girl as general servant; has good references from her last place for good plain cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do everything about a house and housework; wages no object; City or country; is tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, to do general house-work, or to cook, wash, and iron; best of City reference. Call at No. 411 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 205 East 38th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, IN a family as housekeeper, or any position of trust; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; a good home more desirable than high salary; best of references. Call at No. 31 West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN; UNDERstands upper and lower housekeeping, cooking, &c. Address Miss K. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, and kind to all; country or City; has best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, (removed,) No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; understands fluting, puffing, and polishing; is perfect master of her business, or would take chamber-maid and fine washing; best of references. Apply for two days at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and capable laundress in a family; can do any kind of fine washing and ironing, fluting, puffing, and polishing; has several years of the best of recommendations. Call at 621 6th av., 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS excellent washer and ironer in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 212 East 37th st., near 3d av.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman, highly respectable, remarkably kind, neat, and obliging; experienced in the care of children; also a good chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; good references. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT AMERIcan young woman, with a lady or family going to California or Nevada; she is a good nurse and seamstress, or cook and laundress; will make herself useful in every way. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN; is competent to take full charge of an invalid or of an infant day and night; is healthy and very experienced in sickness, and willing to make herself of use; best testimonials. Call at No. 289 Spring st.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A REfined Protestant person; speaks good French and is obliging, of a pleasant disposition; can sew and alter clothes; has good references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge of and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st, rear house.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters, one as nurse, the other for chamber-work. Apply at present employer's, No. 292 West 12th st., Thursday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as wet nurse, with a full breast of milk and the best of doctors' reference. Call at No. 42 Henry st., Room No. 15.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, (Protestant,) to mind growing children and assist with light chamber-work. Inquire at the parents' residence, No. 218 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, as nurse to grown children; is a good plain sewer; would wait on a lady also; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, as infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS wet nurse; milk one month old. Apply at No. 52 Nostrand av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS NURSE OR chamber-maid in a private family; good reference. Call or address No. 107 West 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY a smart, active young woman, as seamstress and chamber-maid; can cut and fit, and operates on Wilcox & Gibbs; or would be willing to take charge of grown children; is neat and willing and obliging; willing to make herself useful to her employer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, who is an excellent family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; has no objection to assist with chamber-work; is a willing, well-tempered woman; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 133 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and do any kind of needlework, and can assist in dress-making. Address No. 341 West 17th st.

TITUS' COLORED SERVANTS' AGENCY, Established 1858.—Removed to No. 142 Amity st., one door from 6th av.; best recommended help in City.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid; or would take care of one or two growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good reference. Call at No. 147 East 50th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant young woman as first-class waitress in a private family, or first-class private boarding-house; understands salads and care of silver; best of City references. Address No. 25 East 44th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL, AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid, or nurse; City reference. Call for two days at No. 884 6th av.; ring second bell.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED,) OUT OF EMPLOYment, is desirous of obtaining a situation of any kind in some banking institution, or position of trust, messenger, janitor, watchman, or hard work of any kind; is a good penman, and can be highly recommended. Address W. M. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER DESIRES a situation as a general watch repairer in or about town, (North or South;) first-class recommendations given. Apply, by letter, to Mr. J. P. R., care of Mr. John Simmons, chronometer maker, No. 42 Nassau st., New-York. Applicant speaks Italian, French, and English.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER; four years' reference from last place. Apply to or address, for two days, J. A., No. 1,466 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., florist's.

COOK AND CARVER.—BY A RELIABLE, faithful man, in a hotel or saloon at moderate wages; is capable, willing, and steady; well recommended. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman; first-class reference. Call on or address W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITuation for a thorough, trustworthy coachman; married, but without incumbrances; will undertake care of gentleman's house in the country; excellent testimonials and recommendations. Address "William," Box No. 803 Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant; is an excellent groom and driver; thoroughly understands his business; is a single man; has the best of City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man, single, with first-class references; is sober, and willing to make himself useful and obliging. Address T. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care and treatment of horses; good City reference. Call on or address T. C., No. 415 Madison av., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, young man; City or country; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—NO OBJECTIONS TO THE COUNtry; understands plain gardening; can come highly recommended from last employer. Address J. D., No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERENCE unexceptionable. Address T. P., 142 East 18th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, COMPETENT married man, who is a successful propagator and plant man; also experienced in growing grapes, mushrooms, peaches, and fruits and vegetables of all kinds; would overlook a farm in connection with the garden if required; the best of City references. Call or address E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER—FLOWER AND VEGETABLE, Grapery, &c.—By a married man, aged thirty-four years, (two children,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, including forcing, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; MARRIED, NO incumbrance; fully understands his business in all its branches; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address M. G., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG colored man as useful man about the house; understands his business; has some knowledge of waiting; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses; best City reference. Address B. G., Box No. 3,162 Post Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A DANISH PROTESTant single man, aged thirty-eight years, who can nurse a sick or invalid person, drive and care horses, act as general in-door servant, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—A COMPETENT COLORED MAN FROM Baltimore, as valet to a gentleman; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent reference. Call or address No. 136 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; keeps silver in first-rate order; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address H. M., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer; thoroughly understands his duties, and has first-class City reference. Call or address No. 252 West 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address Y. Z., Box No. 35 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER in a private family; best of City reference. Address G. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERES.—FRANCAISE ET son mari comme waiter désire se placer ensemble dans une famille privée; de bonne référence; seront donnés. S'adresser No. 102 West 24th st., aux p. 1er.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—BOOK AGENTS ARE WANTED TO canvass for the sale of the LIFE OF ADMIRAL FOOTE, U. S. N., by Prof. JAMES M. HOPPIN, Yale College, by subscription, in every city and town in the United States. A book that records the deeds of one of America's noblest heroes. Agents are also wanted to sell other books of thrilling interest and of the highest importance. Terms liberal. For further particulars address AVERY BILL, Care of Harper & Brothers, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN OF CULture and refinement, a middle-aged lady without incumbrances, to take charge of a widower's family, consisting of himself and two young children; the applicant must be practical and thoroughly competent in every respect, and well recommended. Address HOME, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TAILOR'S TRIMMING HOUSE, A salesman for Western trade; must have experience and an established trade; none others need apply. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 to 20 years old, to copy addresses, invoices, &c.; must write a good and rapid hand. Address Post Office Box No. 4,831.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAWYER, AS MANAGING clerk in a law office. Address, with salary desired, Z. Y., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL; ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron; one who suits will have a permanent home and good wages. Call at 40 West 125th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a small family; must be a thorough laundress. Apply at No. 309 West 22d st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

FOR OATS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 19, 1874, for 1,000 bushels oats.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED WITH SOME of the best schools in the City, desires one or two private pupils; instructs in Latin, the higher mathematics, French, (if desired,) and usual English branches; history and literature a specialty; testimonials satisfactory. Address Y. K., Box No. 82 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WHO HAS SPENT the last sixteen months abroad at the German universities, and who is an experienced teacher, desires a pupil for a few hours daily; modern languages preferred; best City and University testimonials. Address S. C., Room No. 8, No. 167 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold medalist of foreign University, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires an engagement. Address Box No. 212, Princeton, N. J.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES A FEW more private pupils. Address W. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, RECULOUX..........Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUD LLE..........Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 18

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Oct. 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana. March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Cuba, Wednesday Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M. | England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M. | Spain.......Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Friday, Oct. 9, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Oct. 20.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

from Pier No. 29 North River.

VINDICATOR, Capt. ——, Saturday, Oct. 10.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
GULF STREAM, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE..........Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, Oct. 31

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ATLAS MAILLINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES..........Oct. 9

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA..........Oct. 27

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL..........
ATLAS..........Oct. 8
..........Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden,—7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

8:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, Oct. 1.	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1.	12:00 M.
Friday, 2d.	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 2d.	1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d.	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.	1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th.	12:00 M.	Tuesday, 6th.	4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th.	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 8th.	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th.	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th.	3:00 P. M.		

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS,) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, [illegible]. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.